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ARRIERE PENSEE.

He wraps me round with his riches,
He covers me up with his care,
And his love is the love of a manhood
Whose life is a living prayer.
I have plighted my woman's affections,
I have given my all in all,
And the flowers of a daily contentment
Renew their sweet lives ere they fall.

And yet, like an instrument precious,
That playeth an olden tune,
My heart, in the midst of its blessings,
Goes back to a day in June—
To a day when beneath the branches
I stood by a silent stream,
And saw in its bosom an image
As one seeth a face in a dream.

I would not resign his devotion,
No, not for a heart that lives,
Nor change one jot my condition
For the change that condition gives;
I should mourn not more for another,
Nor more for another rejoice,
Than now, when I weep at his absence,
Or welcome his step and his voice.

And yet, like an instrument precious,
That playeth an olden tune,
My heart, in the midst of its blessings,
Goes back to a day in June—
To a day when beneath the branches
I stood in the shadowy light,
And heard the low words of a whisper
As one heareth a voice in the night.

BLUE BEARD'S KEY.

MADAME DE MARGUERITTE'S LAST STORY.

"TEN years, my life, to-day, since we were married."

"Yes, really ten years, and I am twenty-eight, Gontran; just to think of that."

"Nathalie, my own Nathalie; and yet ours was but one of the commonplace alliances, such as is contracted every day by fathers and mothers."

"Then you are perfectly happy, my own Gontran?"

"Look at me and try and remember what I was when you first saw me—a morose, melancholy man—a spectre in appearance. I wonder I did'nt frighten you."

"I wonder you didn't," replied Nathalie, laughing; "but somehow I took a fancy to you from the first time I ever saw you. I rather like Knights of the Rueful Countenance;" then all at once growing serious, she put her arms round him and gazed up into his face. "Have I made you forget the sorrows that brought that shadow to your brow, the blight that fell on your early life?"

Gontran pressed his lips to her forehead—an utter change came over his face. For an instant he did not reply. At length, still gazing intently at her: "Nathalie," said he, "never refer to the past; nothing can compensate me for that, but you have made the present and the future so bright that I never look back on the past."

"I have never inquired into the past, have I, Gontran? The present, the future, you and my children, fill up my time, my thoughts, my heart. Then one word from you, my life, is law to me; if you had been Blue Beard, and I had the key, there would have been no fairy tale, for I should never have looked into the secret closet."

"Never try, my love, for it would kill us both; it would—"

At this juncture a servant entered the room.

"A gentleman to see Monsieur le Compte," said the servant; "this is his name."

"Victor Lemoine!" said Count Gontran Lascars, reading the card—a name with no particular signification, for there must be at least five hundred Victor Lemoines in Paris."

"Some petition, I suppose," said Nathalie; "you had better not keep him waiting."

Gontran left the room, and in another moment stood gazing at a man who rose at his approach, and came over to him without a word.

"So, Monsieur le Compte Gontran de Lascars, luck has not deserted you; you are still on the wings of prosperity, and I am—"

"I thought you were dead."

"And hoped it?"

"Yes, hoped it, for both your sake and mine."

"What do you want?"

"This is a pretty way to receive one of your former friends; the witness of your former marriage; the—"

"Silence! Dare not mention a name that has never been pronounced in these walls—that I have not heard for years."

"I must speak it to you now, for I came for that very purpose—Caroline, Countess of Lascars—"

"Silence! do not rouse her from the oblivion into which her guilt has plunged her. To all who ever knew her the grave has closed over her. Again, I say, let her rest."

"She may rest as she likes. I hope, for your sake, she will; but not in her grave, for she still lives. She is on, and not beneath the earth."

"That is a lie!"

"That is the truth. I did not come here to notice insults. I expected them. I came here because I want money."

"And do you expect to get it from me?"

"I do."

"Then you are mistaken, for I will give you none."

"Then I will go to Mme. de Lascars, who is, I believe, as rich as you are."

"Stop, wretch," said the Count; "one moment's sorrow to my wife is more than I can endure. Sit down, and say what you have to say."

"Caroline is not dead."

"Go on."

"After she had served her time at Brest, where you know she was condemned to the galleys—"

"You torture me. I know all this. After this she died, did she not, and was buried at Brest, in a corner of the monastery cemetry in which she found refuge? This was told me by you on your return from that mission to Brest, on which I sent you."

"I told you that, but I told you a lie."

"What for?"

"To keep ever a resource in times of need. If I had told you simply the truth—that she was alive, why I could not have come as I do now, and ask for ten thousand francs to keep silence."

"Villain, into what misery you have plunged me."

"You plunged yourself into the misery; I didn't."

"I thought I was free. But give me proof."

"Here; you know her writing."

The Count held out his hand, and taking the letter, looked down on it with a shudder. When he had finished reading it a look of despair came over his face, and he sank down, pale, and gasping for breath.

"Nathalie! my children!" muttered the Count.

"There is a remedy for all this. Caroline does not know that you are married. Caroline cannot come to Paris; she would dread above all to see you. All can be remedied."

"In what way?"

"By a bribe. Yes, a bribe to me. I have no scruple in saying it. I am a rascal. Society has kicked me out; but I must live, and I make use of the means I possess. I am the only creature who knows of the existence of your—"

"Hush! Call her by no name that links her to me."

"Well, Caroline writes to me only. All the world has forgotten her. Like me she is an outcast. From me only can she learn that you are the husband of another; that—"

"Ten thousand francs, did you say?"

"Ten thousand francs!"

"Villain! murderer! I despise you!" cried the Count, striking the table with violence, as he arose with a gesture of scorn; but all at once he sunk back again on his seat, and, gazing up at Nathalie's portrait that hung on the wall, he heaved a deep sigh; then turning to his visitor, in a changed tone he addressed him:

"How long will ten thousand francs last you?"

"I may never trouble you again. With this I intend to go to America."

"No one else knows that this woman still lives?"

"No one else. I swear it, on my honor. I see your lips curl with scorn, but I swear it by what I was in the past, when we were companions and friends."

The Count rose without replying, and going to his escretoire, wrote a check for the amount.

"This will be paid?"

"To any one you choose to send, on my honor, which I have not forfeited as you have yours."

"Adieu, then. You can rest in peace. Nothing shall now disturb your happiness. She shall never cross your path."

The Count made no reply to this; he scarcely seemed to hear the words that were uttered, or to see the man leave the room.

After some moments of thoughts that seemed bitter and sad, he rose and paced the room.

"This is weakness! this is madness! and yet for Nathalie's sake—oh! God, I could not endure life without her; and then to bring a blush to her cheek, my own proud, pure Nathalie, the wife of my soul. No, it shall never be, even at the cost of my life; and now I must try and forget this horrible revelation—forget it as I have need to do the past. Nathalie must not see a shadow on my brow."

"Who was your visitor?" said Nathalie, carelessly, as he reentered the room.

"As you said, a petitioner; that was all."

Nathalie thought no more about this visit. She was happy; her life had never known a shadow. Rich, placed in the highest ranks of social life, adored by her parents, she had married a man who inspired her with a passion true and profound. She had inspired him with a holy, pure, yet passionate tenderness, that her friends called idolatry. Congeniality of soul, of mind, of education, of position, all combined to make her married life the essence of human happiness.

She knew that in Gontran's former life there was some dark secret: she knew that it was connected with his former life, and that he had been married before. She knew that that marriage had brought nothing but misery—misery such as she dared not inquire into; but Nathalie's was too noble a heart to be jealous of the past. With her the sorrows of the past were one more reason for loving the husband of her love, and children that she loved better even than a mother's love—because they were his.

A few days after the interview between the Victor and the Count, a woman demanded to see the Countess.

With the gentle, sympathizing manner that distinguished her, Nathalie, believing she had an object of charity before her, advanced toward the pale, haggard, and sordidly dressed woman.

"Madame, what can I do for you? Can I assist you in any way?"

"What is your name?"

"I am the Countess de Lascars."

"And I, too, Madame."

"A relation of my husband?"

"His wife, Madame."

"His wife!"

"Caroline de Lascars."

"Don't faint, Madame; there is no necessity. I am not going to usurp your place. I have forfeited all claim to the rank in society to which you belong; but, nevertheless, I am the Countess de Lascars, and I intend to make all out of it I can."

"What do you mean?"

"I mean that I could claim your place. I could despoil you of your happiness—of your husband's love. I could make your children illegitimate. What will you give me for my silence?"

"Were you ever his wife?" cried Nathalie, sinking into a chair.

"Yes. What, hasn't he told you the history? Well, he married me when he was young. He was deceived—first by my father, then by myself—until, winning on his mother's affection for him, I obtained her consent to the marriage, and we were married. Madame, I was brought up badly. I was the associate of thieves and the lowest of my own sex. I pined in the pure atmosphere of domestic life; it seemed to me insipid. I returned to my former associates, and with them was arrested and sent to the galleys. Nothing could save me, not even the revelation of my name. I was condemned for five years, and all that he could obtain was a mitigation of the nature of my imprisonment. But all this did not dissolve our marriage—I was his wife still. But of what avail was that to me? I thought it better we should be forever parted. I told him I was dead. With me the legal papers were soon manufactured, and so he married and tried to forget me."

"Not his wife—not his wife! Oh, Heaven, and can this be true?"

"See the copy of the certificate."

Nathalie held out her hand for the paper, and with despair in her face read the confirmation of the truth.

"Now, don't look so desperate: I'll leave you your husband, but I want money. You needn't tell him."

"Not tell him!" repeated Nathalie. "Yes, it is better that he should never know my degradation; it is better that he should never know that I have been told all this bitter past. Yes, it is all better thus; but I am not his wife—not his wife! Woman, how much money?"

"Why, five thousand francs now, and five thousand francs whenever I want them."

"I will give you twenty thousand francs if you will never trouble me more—never trouble him."

"Him! him—Gontran! I would not see him for all the world. You may be sure of that."

"I will give you the money; but not now. I cannot—I have it not now."

"To-morrow, then, for I am in haste; to-morrow."

"Yes, to-morrow."

"I will come here again at this hour."

"Go now—you may rely on me."

"I know you cannot betray me; your interests are all mine; you care for your position and this fine, nice place. Strange to think that I once should have been a grand lady, and that once he should have loved me."

"Go—go!"

The woman shuffled from the room. Then Nathalie fully realized her position, and all its horror came over her.

"Not his wife!" At this instant Gontran entered the room, and Nathalie rushed toward him as she would have done in all vexation and sorrow to seek protection and help, but as his arms enclosed her she shrank away from him and burst into tears.

"Tears, Nathalie; what is it?—are the children—"

Nathalie uttered a scream. Gontran bent over her in great alarm.

"What is the matter, Nathalie?"

"Oh, Gontran, could you live without me?"

"Nathalie, my darling, what has happened?"

"Gontran, can you imagine life without me, if some obstacle should suddenly and forever divide us?"

"I should prefer death."

"Gontran, if I, your pure wife, should lose the world's esteem?"

"What do you mean?"

"Had I been your mistress instead of your wife, would you have loved me?"

"No, darling, no; for the purity that surrounds you is a portion of yourself; I cannot think of you but as the pure, holy influence of my life, the pure mother of my children, the wife that has hallowed my hearth and home. No, Nathalie; rather would I see you dead. But these are dreams; nothing can touch you; but something has agitated you."

"Nothing, Gontran; we have been very happy; you will never forget me?"

"Forget you—forget you, Nathalie? What do you mean?"

"Nothing; forgive me. Let me rest my head on your shoulder and all will be well."

The next day Nathalie was calm and sad. Gontran watched her with anxiety, waiting for her to confide in him the sorrow that had seemed to oppress her. He had full confidence in her; he knew that, like a bird flying to his home, she would fly back to his arms and to his heart.

Meantime he left her to herself.

Late in the evening of the next day, Nathalie, who had been absent some hours, and had, on her return, secluded herself in her room, sent for Gontran.

He hastened to her room; she lay on the sofa, so changed that as he rushed toward her he stopped, uttering a loud and piteous cry.

"Gontran, I am dying. I must have lived either with your contempt or have lived without you. Gontran, after such a life of happiness we could not forget."

"But why, why are we parted? What is this? Why are you dying now?"

"By my own hands; I have but a few minutes to live; when I am dead you will know the secret; I could not speak it to you."

"My wife, my darling!"

At this moment the door opened and the terrible creature who had thrust herself into the midst of all this happiness glided in. She advanced with a shuffling step toward the sofa where the Countess lay, and then for the first time she perceived the Count, and with a shriek turned away, making rapidly for the door; but Gontran laid his hand on her shoulder and looked sternly in her face.

With a cry like a frightened animal she sank on her knees before him, while Nathalie, holding out her arms to Gontran, called him to her.

"Not while I live, Gontran. Oh! let me die your wife, in your thoughts; do not touch her—do not speak to her—"

"Not speak to her? I will speak to this miserable, wretched woman, to bid her forever leave my presence."

"Forgive her, spare her," cried Nathalie; "but come to me—come to me—when I am gone she can be your wife."

"My wife! What do you mean?"

"Forgive me," cried the woman; "it was a plot. Victor urged me on; I was never to have seen you; but now—"

"Who is this woman?"

"The sister of that miserable woman—"

"The sister, not your wife?"

"No, not his wife."

"For this I die. To live disgraced, I could not—to live without you was impossible—therefore do I die."

"It is not too late—it cannot be."

But Nathalie fell back in his arms—one last, sweet smile, one long, earnest gaze, and she was gone, forever.

"We were starving!" murmured the wretched convict, shrinking in horror as she looked at her work.

But no one heard her, for the Count was lying insensible by the body of his wife.

BULLS THAT ARE NOT IRISH.

IT is related that the secretary of an English agricultural society received orders from its committee to procure several copies of Mr. and Miss Edgeworth's "Essay on Irish Bulls," for the use of members in their labors for the improvement of the breed of cattle. Let no one reading the title of this article fall into a similar error regarding our intention. Neither shall we consider the bulls of the popes, unless it be that one perpetrated by Pope Sextus, who printed a Vible in the preface of which he excommunicated all printers who should alter the text, and yet was himself obliged, on account of its numerous blunders, to cause emendated scraps to be printed and pasted over erroneous passages.

Chambers's Journal has recently published an article in which it is assumed, as is almost always the case, that the bull is necessarily indigenous to Irish soil. We propose to "submit facts" in correction of this common error. Nearly three thousand years ago, in Greece, Hierocles noted down in the "Astela" many of the bulls which go the rounds of newspapers now-a-days attributed to Irishmen. He tells, among others, of the person who sat before a glass with closed eyes to see how he looked when asleep; of the one who, having to cross a river, entered the boat on horseback, giving as his reason for riding that he was in a great hurry; of the one who declared, after a narrow escape from drowning, that he would never enter the water again until he had learned to swim; of the man who, hearing that a raven would live two hundred years, bought one to try whether it was true; of the one who, finding that half of a cask of wine was gone, looked over the top to find an opening, and, being advised to look for a hole in the bottom, replied, "Blockhead, do you not see that the deficiency is at the top, and not at the bottom?" of the one who, meeting an acquaintance, said, "I heard you were dead," and receiving the reply, "But you see me alive," answered, "I don't know how that may be; you are a notorious liar, and my informer was a person of credit;" and of the one who, neglecting to purchase books as a friend had requested in a letter, and fearing that he might be offended, said to him when they next met, "My dear friend, I never got the letter you wrote me about the books."

The philosophers have not been free from bulls. Pythagoras taught the doctrine of metempsychosis, and yet stated that he had seen the souls of Homer, Hesoid, and others tormented. Suetonius tells of a Brahmin philosopher whose life had been eminently prosperous, and who burned himself at Athens to *prevent a reverse of fortune*. Amid a great concourse of people he entered the fire naked, anointed, and laughing. He desired that the following epitaph might be inscribed on his tomb; "Here rests Zarman-Ochagas, the Indian of Bargosa, who, according to the custom of his country, *made himself immortal*." Mr. Holwell, who wrote a learned account of the doctrines of the Gentoos, is at great pains to solve the reason why the fishes were not drowned in the deluge. Curious stories are told, too, of the priests. The monks of a monastery at Messina, it is related, proclaimed, once upon a time, that they had in their possession a letter written by the Virgin Mary. But the Imposters had been so foolish as to write it on paper made of rags instead of on the ancient papyrus, as they easily might have done, and a person who came to see it observed that the letter, besides being curious, also involved a miracle, for the paper on which it was written was not in existence till several hundred years after the mother of our Lord had ascended into Heaven. Peter Damian, describing the anti-pope, John, at the close of the tenth century, says he "had his eyes bored out, his ears cut off, *his tongue cut out*, and then being put on an ass with his face to the tail, which he held in his hand, was paraded about Rome and obliged to exclaim: "Such is the deserving punishment of him who endeavors to expel the Pope of Rome from his seat."

The poets have also been found guilty. A critical writer, quoting from "Paradise Lost," Book I.,

"Thus incorporeal spirits to smallest forms
Reduced their shapes immense and were at large,"

asks: "If they were incorporeal, what occasion had they to reduce their shapes?" In Addison's "Cato" occurs the following line:

"So the *pure* limpid streams when foul with stains,"

Some one has noticed this couplet from Blackmore's "Arthur:"

"A painted rout Prince Vortigern had on,
Which from a naked Pict his grandsire won."

Phillipis in his pastorals makes shepherdesses tear their hair and beat their breasts at their own deaths:

"Ye brighter maids, faint emblems of my fair,
With looks cast down and with dishevelled hair,
In bitter anguish beat your breast and mourn
Her death untimely, as it were your own."

Lucian makes Prometheus cite a verse out of Homer, and Shakespeare places the scene of a shipwreck on the coast of Bohemia.

There have been bulls, too, on canvas as well as on the printed page. Burgoanne, in his "Travels in Spain," notices a painting where Abraham is preparing to shoot Isaac with a pistol; and in a country church in Germany the painter, representing the sacrifice of Isaac, places a blunderbuss in Abraham's hand, and paints an angel coming down to pour water on the pan. In Owen's travels is mentioned a picture in the church of St. Zachaia, at Venice, where an angel is entertaining the Virgin Mary and the infant Jesus with an air on the violin. So in the college library of Aberdeen there are elegant paintings on the margin of a Dutch missal representing the angels appearing to the shepherds, one of the latter of whom is playing a bagpipe. Lewis Cigoli painted a picture of the circumcision of Jesus, and drew the high priest Simeon with spectacles on his nose, probably out of respect to his great age. Spectacles were not known for fourteen centuries afterward. N. Pousinn's picture, at the French Museum, of Rebecca at the well, has the whole background decorated with Grecian architecture. Another at the French Museum, representing the reconciliation of Jacob and Laban, has a steeple or belfry rising over the trees. A belfry in the mountains of Mesopotamia in the time of Jacob! In a picture painted by F. Chello Della Puera the Blessed Virgin is placed on a velvet sofa playing with a cat and a paroquet, and about to help herself to coffee from an engraved coffee-pot. Sir Thomas Browne, in his "Vulgar Errors," has written more than a page to disprove the possibility of Adam and Eve having navels, objection having been made to paintings by Raphael and Michael Angelo, and to the painting of Adam and Eve by Mabuse, in St. James's Palace, in which they are represented with navels.

Sir Boyle Roche may, perhaps, be properly called—and we hope this phrase will not be misinterpreted—the Father of all Bulls. And yet there is an authentic record of a Frenchman, named Calino, who was quite as remarkable as Sir Boyle for a bovine tendency. There is a letter of his in existence, as follows: "My dear friend, I left my knife at your lodgings yesterday; pray send it to me if you should find it. Yours, Calino. P. S. Never mind sending the knife; I have found it."

There is also a note to his wife, which he sent home with a basket of provisions, the postscript to which read: "You will find my letter at the bottom of the basket. If by chance you should fail to do so, let me know as soon as possible." Calino once tried to get a certificate of defective sight from the surgeon of a regiment to which he belonged, to avoid some military duty. "I am so near-sighted," said he, "that I can't see the stripes on the arm of that corporal over there."

One Winter day, a friend of Calino, walking with him in the garden of the Tuileries, said:

"Calino, I'll bet you twenty francs that you don't walk across the frozen pond yonder on your bare feet."

"Done," said Calino, taking his shoes and stockings in his hand. But when he was half way across, he turned around, saying it was too cold to go any farther, and made the best of his way back, thus losing his bet, though he had gone the same distance as though he had walked all the way over. Of the same character was his action when he took a lighted taper to find his way down a pair of stairs without accident, and after getting down, brought it back with thanks, leaving himself at the top of the stairs in the dark, in precisely the same position from which he had started first. Calino was once on an excursion where lodgings were scarce, and in looking about for a pillow, found a large stone jar, on which he laid his head very contentedly. Some one inquired of him if it was not rather hard. "Not at all," said he, "for I've stuffed it with hay."

It was a wise saying of his that "Providence had placed death at the end of life in order to give people time to prepare for it." One day a friend took a knife from him in a joke, and, saying "thank you," put it in his pocket. "Come," said Calino, "if you don't give me back that knife, I'll rip you up with it."

Some stories are told, also, of the Abbe de Matignon which have been appropriated for the Irish. When the Abbe was at the house of his uncle, the Bishop of Lisieux, he was shown the cathedral, and his guide told him it was built by the English. "Ah," said he, with contempt, "I could easily tell it was not made here."

Madame de Froulay asked him how old he was. "Why, I am only thirty-two," said he, "but I count myself thirty-three, because a little boy was born a year before I was, and died—evidently keeping me back a whole year by accident."

When his sister-in-law had her first child he could not tell a friend its sex, "because," said he, "the child made such a noise that I positively am unable to say whether I am an aunt or an uncle."

That will do very well for the French; and there are surely enough stories of German blunders in speech to prove that our Teutonic friends possess in a peculiar degree the faculty supposed to be exclusively Irish. "Lasht Friday night, next week vot is behint," said one, "vash the vorst that nefer vash. I tought I co town hill to mine house, ven no sooner I valks den I stand still all de vaster, for de darkness so tick I can't stir it mit my boots; an' ven I see mine hant right pefore mine face, I can't tell it's dere; an' de rain, dunder an' blixen! in more as tree minute mine skin vas vet trough to mine clos. Put after von leetle vile it stop quittin' to rain something, so I keep feeling myself all de vay long, an' ven I comes to mine own house to valk in, vat you tink? dunder and blixen, him belong to somepody else!" An Irishman could scarcely improve that.

Whenever the paternity of a bull is uncertain an attempt is made to father it on some unfortunate Emeralder. Yet it was a Scotchwoman who said that the butcher of her town only killed half a beast at a time; it was a Dutchman who said a pig had no ear-marks except a short tail; and it was a British magistrate who, being told by a vagabond that he was not married, responded "that's a good thing for your wife." It was an English reporter who stated that at a meeting of the British Ethnological Society there were exhibited "casts of the skull of an individual at different periods of adult life, to show the changes produced in ten years," though Dean Swift mentions two skulls preserved in Ireland, one of a person when he was a boy, and the other of the same person when he had grown to be a man. A reporter to the *Herald* wrote in that paper, some years ago, that a lecturer at the Academy of Music "practically illustrated the manner in which a fly walks on the ceiling." It was at a prayer-meeting in New Hampshire that a worthy layman spoke of a poor boy whose father was a drunkard and whose mother was a widow; and it was at a negro ball that in lieu of "Not transferable" on the tickets, a notice was posted over the door, "No gentleman admitted unless he comes hisself." It was an American lecturer who solemnly said one evening: "Parents, you may have children, or, if you have not, your daughters may have." And it was a Western editor who wrote: "A correspondent asks whether the battle of Waterloo occurred before or after the commencement of the Christian era. We answer it did."

A Maine editor says a pumpkin in that State grew so large that eight men could stand around it; which statement was only equalled by that of the man who saw a flock of pigeons fly so low that he could shake a stick at them. Those two observing men, one of whom said he noticed that when he lived through the month of May he lived through the year, and the other of whom said at a wedding that he had remarked that more women than men had been married that year, were neither of them Irishmen. When Sir Boyle Roche exclaimed: "I would give up half—nay, the whole—of the Constitution to preserve the remainder," he only followed the analogy of that juvenile poem which states that—

"Three children all a-sliding went,
'Twas on a Summer's day;
The ice was thin, they all fell in,
The rest they ran away."

Even John C. Calhoun, once, in enforcing the theory that all men are not created equal, remarked that "only two men were created, and one of these was a woman;" and President Taylor's "all the world and the rest of mankind" is a household word.—*Round Table.*

"DOG cheap" is now defined as meaning the keeping of a canine without paying the tax.

WHIPPING IN SCHOOLS.

LITTLE more than a quarter of a century ago it was no unusual thing to see a whipping-post in the public square of an incorporated town. Delighted crowds often assembled to witness the infliction of the lash upon some culprit more than ordinarily notorious and interesting as an offender against the statutes. Many of the oldest inhabitants can still attest that this spectacle in the "good old times" was only exceeded in point of attraction by the superior novelty of a public execution. But fortunately in such matters, progression is a more imperative law of human nature than habit itself. Barbarous usages are passing away. Brave soldiers are no longer liable to bodily castigation at the caprice of any petty tyrant; and in the navy, where graver necessity exists than elsewhere for rigorous discipline, the cat-o'-nine tails is preserved only as a relic of the past. It seems then almost incredible that the inhuman practice of corporal punishment should be retained in schools for the instruction of the young; but such, nevertheless, appears to be the fact.

The reason for this is mainly found, no doubt, in the precept of Solomon not to spare the rod. Pedagogues who perhaps were never able to illustrate the story of their lives by any other scriptural injunction have been ever prone to justify their cruelty under the ægis of this authority, just as sailors have been known to appeal to Providence only during a perilous storm at sea. But humanity and common sense alike teach that this proverb of human wisdom is no more applicable in a Christian community than the vindictive code of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. It is plainly set aside, directly or indirectly, by numerous passages in the inspired truths of our Saviour.

Suppose a boy to be chargeable with talking, singing, dancing, and jumping during school hours; this is no evidence of an evil disposition, but rather of that irrepressible vitality which is most likely to manifest itself at a later day in the business energy of the man. But admit that the boy is really vicious, and that he wilfully persists in pastimes so incompatible with the regulations for study. Are there no forms of moral restraint to satisfy justice and offer room for reformation? Assuredly the successful experiments in other spheres of action have been observed to little purpose if they are not to be construed as furnishing conclusive examples that the law of kindness is omnipotent above all other methods in the cause of improvement and humanity. Horses which have proved intractable under the whip of the groom have been tamed by Mr. Rarey in an hour. Numbers of inebriates have been rescued from ruin through the influence of moral suasion; while comparatively few, if any, have been reformed by the application of force.

Why not, then, apply this potent agency to the cause of education? If a pupil becomes disobedient, an appeal should be made to his better nature; and if that failed a reasonable temporary restraint should be laid upon his movements. Let him be "kept in" during recess and debarred from play with his companions. If he continued refractory, the efficacy of extra tasks or of personal humiliation before the class might be tried. In nearly every instance, one or another of such modes of correction will prove successful. Should it happen, however, that the transgressor is utterly incorrigible, let him be ignominiously expelled from the school. But, in the name of all that is philanthropic and good, do not excoriate the body of one formed in the image of his Maker, and that one too of immature years, with permanent principles of benevolence or hatred to be determined mainly by the experience of his boyhood. It is an offence and an abomination in the sight of a civilized community.

The mildest form of corporal punishment applied in the schools is repugnant to humanity. The principle is radically wrong in itself. No one was ever benefitted by blows and stripes; and scars under such treatment are the insignia of Satan. It is not to be believed that any new and beneficial ideas can be introduced into the brains of youth by the virtue of the rod. Should chastisement be inflicted with a riding whip, and the body of a stripling exhibit severe bruises for several days thereafter, the affair can be designated only as a palpable enormity. If, in addition to this, testimony should show that the boy had been thrown upon the floor, it would be ample proof, whatever opinion to the contrary might be expressed by spectators, that passion had usurped the place of reason, and that the teacher is totally unfit for the responsible avocation of educating the young either for time or eternity. But, above all, should it appear that the teacher in question is not a man, whose sensibilities may have been blunted by rude intercourse with the world, but one belonging to that gentle kind whose mission on earth is peculiarly that of love and mercy, the case amounts to a positive libel on the sex, and the cheek of true womanhood is put to the blush.

Rather than the least possibility of such an occurrence should exist in the national metropolis of America, it would be a wise proceeding, and one happily in accordance with the enlightenment of the age, if corporal punishments in the public schools were wholly forbidden by law.—*Washington Sunday Herald.*

A MATTER of form.—Fade ourselves.

The Columbian.

GEORGE H. MOORE, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, SATURDAY, OCT. 20, 1866.

THE ELECTIONS.

We are yet unable to state the exact majority of General Geary for Governor in this State, but it is about fifteen thousand less than the Republican majorities in 1864 and 1865. The Republicans gain two Congressmen in the Schuylkill and Westmoreland districts, and the Democrats gain one State Senator in Philadelphia, and there and elsewhere several Representatives. There will be a decided Republican majority in the Legislature, however, securing the election of a Republican Senator to fill the place of Senator Cowan, whose term expires on the fourth of March next.

The Republicans have also carried Ohio, Iowa, and Indiana. The returns are incomplete, but the majorities will be large in the two former States. In Indiana the Republican majority is greatly reduced, and the Democracy gain upon Congressmen.

There has been some singular voting in this State. Philadelphia gives a Republican majority reduced four or five thousand below former votes; Bradford gives five hundred more than was claimed or expected; Luzerne gives thirty-seven hundred Democratic; and Berks a smaller majority than on some former occasions.

In Luzerne and some other counties the vote is greatly increased by naturalization. Large numbers of foreigners did not take out naturalization papers for several years past, on account of the war. But this year, in prospect of an important election, they came forward and were naturalized, and the increased vote from this cause, which under other circumstances would have been distributed over several years, is accumulated into one. We suppose the total vote in the State will reach six hundred thousand.

THE VOTE FOR CONGRESS.

The vote given to Judge Elwell in Columbia County is the finest tribute ever paid to a candidate by the people here, and ought to be highly gratifying to him and his friends. His strength beyond party in the election is not to be measured by the difference between his vote and Clymer's in the county; for he carried some of his strength, outside of party line, to the ticket upon which he was placed. There can be no doubt that the Congressional question swelled, to some extent, the vote for Clymer in the county, and accounts for the fact of a majority exceeding sixteen hundred for him in a year of general disaster or failure to the Democracy.

One thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven majority is a grand vote in a county of the third or fourth class as to population, and we repeat it is one of which the friends of Judge Elwell may be proud. It was given him because he had merits of a high order as a candidate, and represented the principles of Unionism, justice, and peace in the country. No man who voted for him will hereafter regret his vote, or wish it transferred upon the record to his opponent.

But we must add, that this splendid vote for the Judge was aided somewhat by the opposition of Palemon John. John's management or *mis*-management of the Republican cause in this county has assisted to run up the Democratic majorities until they have passed the number of sixteen hundred, and his support of Mercur and opposition to Judge Elwell this year was a valuable element of strength to the latter. If John would only run a newspaper a few years in Bradford County he would revolutionize this Congressional District!

MAGAZINES FOR NOVEMBER.

Harper for November is the first of the magazines to reach us for this month. It is characterized by its usual excellence in illustrations and reading matter. "The Cider Mill" is pleasing poetry. "The Work-House—Blackwell's Island" is an excellent account of the manner in which this institution is conducted, and the character of its inmates. Being profusely illustrated, it is doubly attractive as a mode of gaining information on the subject. We would not advise any one, however, to practically demonstrate its workings by an enforced sojourn beneath its roof. A most excellent portrait as an illustration to a poem entitled "Venice" greets us at the end of our journey through the work-house. J. S. C. Abbott continues "Heroic Deeds of Heroic Men," his subject being "Florida: her Crime and her Punishment." A likeness of General Truman Seymour heads the article, and the illustrations are commemorative of prominent events in the recent history of that State. The literary contents are of a high order, and will be found interesting. For the new volume, commencing with December, the Harpers announces a new tale by George Harrington, the author of "Inside: a chronicle of Secession," entitled "The Virginians in Texas."

Following *Harper* we have *Godey's Lady Book* with the following excellent table of contents: "Out of an Engagement," a beautiful steel plate. The Colored Fashion-plate contains six figures. "Riding in the Park," a tinted plate. "The Mountain Path." A very handsome wood-cut. In the wood-cut Fashions containing the latest Paris dates is presented seven new styles of Paletots—the "Nina," the "Gilda," the "Isabelle," the "Roxalenne," the "Peplum," the "Benolton," and a velvet paletot. The "Eleanora Wrap." A Gored Dress with Peplum Basque. Walking Dress for a Little Girl. Bonnets, Opera styles. The "Work Department" contains the usual variety. Marion Harland, Mary Janvrin, Miss Dorr, S. Annie Frost, and others contribute to the Literary Department. Two Thanksgiving stories in this number. Drawing-room and Library Curtin Decorations. New Music; Drawing Lessons; and a country Residence, with plan. The present is a most excellent time to make up clubs for this magazine. Two copies for one year can be had for $3 50; three copies, $7 50; four copies, $10; five copies, with an extra copy to the getter-up of the club, $14; eight copies, with an extra copy, $21; eleven copies, with the same allowance to the former of the club, $27. 50. Address L. A. Godey, northeast corner Sixth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

THE OFFICIAL RETURNS.

Offical returns from sixty-four counties in this State place Geary's majority at 17,151. The two counties unofficially reported are Butler and Forrest, both of which are small, and decidedly Republican. The official figures, therefore, will not reduce Geary's majority in the State below 17,000. The official returns in the Thirteenth Congressional District show a majority of 1,278 for Mercur, the Radical candidate.

THE VOTE FOR CLYMER.

*Adams	216
*Bedford	224
*Berks	6,167
*Bucks	594
*Cambra	652
*Carbon	433
*Centre	461
*Clarion	1,037
*Clearfield	1,136
*Clinton	593
*Columbia	1,618
*Cumberland	530
*Elk	549
*Fayette	792
*Fulton	280
*Greene	1,536
*Juniata	298
*Lehigh	1,572
*Luzerne	3,706
*Lycoming	577
*Mifflin	110
*Monroe	1,901
*Montgomery	1,056
*Montour	392
*Northampton	3,011
*Northumberland	468
*Pike	724
*Schuylkill	1,721
*Sullivan	325
*Wayne	526
*Westmoreland	1,067
*Wyoming	91
*York	2,884
Total	37,394

THE VOTE FOR GEARY.

*Alleghany	7,676
*Armstrong	680
*Beaver	925
*Blair	752
*Bradford	1,043
Butler	400
*Cameron	71
*Chester	2,270
*Crawford	1,745
*Dauphin	1,491
*Delaware	1,385
*Erie	3,286
Forest	20
*Franklin	193
*Huntington	1,009
*Indiana	2,349
*Jefferson	103
*Lancaster	6,002
*Lawrence	2,150
*Lebanon	1,498
*M'Kean	167
*Mercer	684
*Perry	86
*Philadelphia	5,388
*Potter	726
*Somerset	1,303
*Snyder	486
*Susquehanna	1,477
*Tioga	3,165
*Union	704
*Venango	919
*Warren	1,115
*Washington	265
Total	54,542
	37,391
Geary's majority	17,151

*Official.

FULL OFFICAL RETURNS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

The following is the full official vote of this county:

	Geary.	Clymer.	Cun.	Mercur.	A. Judges Dorr.	Herbert.
Beaver	175	11	175	11	175	175
Benton	174	59	174	56	172	176
Berwick Boro'	67	101	67	102	66	67
Bloom	272	393	267	272	234	240
Brier Creek	155	76	157	71	155	155
Catawissa	182	194	140	183	182	181
Centralia Boro'	134	80	134	80	132	132
Centre	194	99	197	86	202	202
Conyngham	169	72	173	77	175	175
Fishing Creek	236	37	229	34	233	233
Franklin	55	79	54	59	55	55
Greenwood	166	158	165	159	170	170
Hemlock	164	55	165	54	168	168
Jackson	99	5	99	4	99	100
Locust	228	119	242	110	250	248
Madison	192	44	189	102	190	191
Main	102	13	103	102	103	103
Mifflin	200	35	200	35	200	200
Montour	63	49	63	48	65	65
Mt. Pleasant	91	61	94	62	86	86
Orange	121	72	122	69	121	121
Pine	86	30	85	31	87	87
Roaring Creek	47	42	47	43	47	47
Scott	149	156	152	153	150	150
Sugarloaf	134	23	135	21	136	136
Totals	3581	1965	3644	1997	3627	3651
	1965		1997			
Majorities	1618		1737			

	Sen. Lincoln.	Geary.	As. Chalfant.	Prof. Coleman.	Reg. Com. Ass. Freeze.	Cole.	Hemmings.
Beaver	174	8	175	174	175	174	175
Benton	175	55	174	174	174	172	174
Berwick Boro'	67	103	65	67	67	67	67
Bloom	236	400	224	243	230	243	243
Brier Creek	154	76	153	154	154	154	154
Catawissa	182	189	158	182	182	182	182
Centralia Boro'	134	80	134	134	134	134	134
Centre	197	85	197	197	197	197	197
Conyngham	173	77	173	174	173	173	173
Fishing Creek	236	36	236	238	238	237	238
Franklin	54	80	39	54	54	4	54
Greenwood	165	159	165	165	164	161	161
Hemlock	164	55	161	162	162	162	162
Jackson	100	3	99	99	97	98	98
Locust	239	119	240	240	240	240	240
Madison	192	44	189	192	190	191	191
Main	102	13	103	102	103	103	103
Mifflin	200	35	200	200	200	200	200
Montour	64	44	63	63	63	63	63
Mt. Pleasant	91	61	94	93	85	86	85
Orange	122	69	122	122	123	122	122
Pine	85	31	85	85	85	85	85
Roaring Creek	47	43	47	47	47	47	47
Scott	152	153	152	152	151	151	152
Sugarloaf	134	22	135	135	135	134	135
Totals	3591	1959	3553	3600	3582	3507	3598
	1959						
Majority	1655						

Tate, seven in Berwick.

The old Roman capital in the south of Britain has been unearthed. The main street and a street running from it have been laid open, together with two large Roman houses with tesselated pavements. The walls which surrounded the capital were three miles in length.

A calculation of the salaries paid to preachers in this country, and the number of sermons preached, according to the New York *Observer*, shows that the average price paid for sermons, taking the land through, is three cents a sermon.

IMPORTANT LETTER.

The following letter was written by Ex-Attorney General Bates some two months since, but for some reason was never published until the ninth instant. It will be read with interest by all classes, showing as it does the views of Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet on an important question. It will be seen that Judge Bates clearly proves that the position occupied by the Radical leaders of to-day is completely adverse to that of the late President and the Republican party during the continuance of the war:

St. Louis, August 8, 1866.

To Colonel James O. Broadhead, St. Louis:

Dear Sir,—You were rightly informed that President Lincoln did require of the heads of the different Departments their opinions in writing as to both the constitutionality and expediency of the bill "for the admission of the State of West Virginia into the Union." And such opinions were given by all of them except only Mr. Caleb B. Smith (who had then vacated, or was about to vacate, his office of Secretary of the Interior).

That transaction took place in the few last days of the year 1862. My own official opinion bears date on the twenty-seventh of December, 1862, and the President approved and signed the bill on the last day of that year.

I have occasion to remember those transactions very distinctly, for I took a very lively interest in the question; and indeed, it was upon my own suggestion that President Lincoln demanded our written opinions. I urged upon him the advantage of written over oral communications on a subject so important, and chiefly upon these two grounds: *First*, they constitute valuable muniments of the passing history of the Government; and *second*, they operate as a reasonable and wholesome check upon upon us, the advisers of the President.

The questions put by the President were in the most brief and compendious form, thus: "*First*. Is the said act constitutional? *Second*. Is the said act expedient?" To these two questions we all gave to the President our written answers; and I can only express my surprise that they should have been so long withheld from publication, seeing that they touch upon a principle of the greatest magnitude, and bear directly upon a question which has produced great excitement in Congress and in the nation.

I have the only copy of those documents that I know of in private hands; but no doubt they may be found in the proper depositories at Washington. And in regard to your suggestion as to what those opinions may contain concerning the legal and political status of States in rebellion (as I have no time now either to analyze the opinions or to copy them), I can only say that not one of them contains a single paragraph tending to the conclusion that a State Ordinance of Secession, or the fact of open rebellion within a State, did or could take a State out of the Union. The very contrary was assumed as indisputable doctrine, and argued upon as a postulate. In fact, I did not know a Republican of that day, in Congress or in the Executive Department, who pretended to believe that a State could withdraw itself from the Union by secession or rebellion, or both together. We all considered an ordinance of secession a mere nullity in law and politics, and rebellion a personal crime, punishable by law. It never was the doctrine of the Republican party in Mr. Lincoln's lifetime, and, I believe, is not now, that a State can get out of the Union by secession and rebellion. That is a late invention of a few enterprising, extreme Radicals, who have labored in vain to fasten it upon the Republicans as one of their tenets. President Lincoln and both Houses of Congress, by their repeated solemn acts, are pledged to the contrary. They passed the West Virginia Bill, which, according to the plain provisions of the Constitution, could not have been passed unless Virginia were a State in the Union, with a Legislature capable of consenting to the dismemberment. The President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, did all he could to extend the judiciary system of the United States into States which had passed ordinances of secession, and whose people stood in open rebellion, by appointing District Judges in Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, and Louisiana. And both Houses of Congress admitted members from Virginia, Tennessee, and Louisiana.

I remain, dear sir, with cordial regards, your friend, Edward Bates.

NORTHERN EMIGRATION WELCOME AT THE SOUTH.

As the Fall advances the immigration into the South from more northern regions heavily increases. With great interest we watch the northern immigration, which, settling toward this part some time ago, continues increasing in volume, and brings with it the constituent properties of a prosperous people—capital, intelligence, enterprise, and industry. Welcome, thrice welcome, to all who, seeking to better their condition by honest means, come to cast their lot with us.

There is one aspect in which we view this immigration from northern regions which is especially pleasing, inasmuch as it shows that the persistent false reports of pestilential sectionalists of the state of feeling in the South toward Northern men, of the insecurity of their lives and property, the humiliations to which they are exposed, and the widespread combinations to injure and expel them from among us, have no effect on the minds of those who, in great numbers, come to be with us and of us, and to assist in restoring this fruitful southern land to its former prosperous condition.

It may be, and doubtless is, the case that some of who have selected this region as the field of their future enterprise have their minds influenced in some degree by the bitter and keenly unjust prejudices which Northern Disunionists, alas, with too much success, have striven with might and main to bring the Northern people to accept as gospel truths. Well, they also are welcome. They will have the opportunity of judging for themselves of the truth or falsity of the lessons dinned into them by those who are a disgrace to American citizenship. We have no fears of the result of their inquiry. We have nothing to conceal. We court the strictest investigation. All we ask is faithful, truthful, honest report. With that from our incoming citizens the Northern mind will be gradually disabused of its unjust estimate of Southern character and opinion.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

A negro has been admitted to the Philadelphia bar.

GREAT FIRES.

QUEBEC, CANADA, NEARLY DESTROYED.

A Mile Square of the City in Ruins.

Fire Raging Unchecked for Thirteen Hours.

TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED HOUSES BURNED.

Eighteen Thousand People Left Houseless.

Two and a Half to Three Millions of Property Sacrificed.

The Fire Dies Out for Want of Fuel.

LOSS OF LIFE.

GREAT FIRE IN OTTAWA.

FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.

Quebec, October 15, 1866.

At four o'clock yesterday morning a fire began in the house of Mr. Trudel, grocer, on St. Joseph Street, near the Jacques Cartier Market. Owing to the early hour of the morning few people were about. The wind, which had blown half a gale from east all night, had slightly abated, but still continued with such violence as to cause serious apprehensions, which were afterward unfortunately realized.

By the time the brigade reached the scene Trudel's house was enveloped in flames. The sappers were already there, but there was some delay in laying the hose and getting sufficient water, which was not remedied for nearly an hour. Meantime the fire made rapid progress; no less than ten or twelve houses were on fire, and the lumber and wooden sheds on all sides were ignited.

By half-past five o'clock eighty houses, all built of wood, were in a blaze. The flames, driven by the wind, were spreading in all directions. At half-past six over one hundred and fifty houses were consumed.

The fire by this time had run along St. Joseph and Notre Dame des Anges Streets to the junction of St. Vafier Street, carrying everything before it. The Church of La Congregation stood in great danger, but a sudden veering of the wind saved it.

Crossing St. Valier Street the fire soon afterwaads spread into St. Sauveur, and among its hundreds of wooden houses raged with defiant fury. House after house fell a prey to the flames. It was thought that the houses to the eastward would be saved; but the fire crept back, continuing its work of destruction.

At eleven o'clock the whole centre of the district lying between St. Sauveur and the lower streets running parallel with the river was a charred and barren waste, and having nothing to feed on there the conflagration distributed itself in opposite directions; the wind increasing again, and blowing in gusts from every direction. Three separate conflagrations were observable at one time. St. Sauveur Church, Dunn's soap and candle factory, Rees's rope-walk, and other large buildings were in flames.

Along St. Valier Street, toward the toll-gate and the streets surrounding the General Hospital and Convent, another terrible fire was raging with even greater fury; while at the back of Crown Street, along Prince Edwards, Jesuit, and Rilard Streets, the flames were creeping back and enveloping street after street in spite of the almost superhuman exertions of the soldiers and the seamen of the *Aurora*.

The conflagration ceased at about five o'clock, when there was nothing more for it to feed on.

A moderate computation places the number of houses destroyed at two thousand five hundred, and the loss of real property at from two millions five hundred thousand dollars, to three million dollars. The number of persons rendered houseless is estimated at eighteen thousand.

The body of a man, burned almost to a crisp, was dragged out of a house in St. Sauveur, near St. Valier Street. It could not be identified.

Sergeant Hughes, of the Royal Artillery, was blown up and badly, though not dangerously, burned.

Lieutenant Douglas, of the *Aurora*, was severely hurt by a falling building.

Several of the seamen received contusions, but as far as is known no one was seriously injured.

Lieutenant Benn, of one of the regiments, had his arm broken by a falling beam.

Sympathies and Subscriptions in Montreal.

Montreal, October 15, 1866.

The fire at Quebec, by which two thousand five hundred houses have been destroyed and thousands made homeless has excited the deepest sympathy here. A subscription has been started for their relief.

Large Fire in Ottawa, Canada.

Ottawa, October 15, 1866.

A large fire occurred here yesterday morning. The whole of the block of buildings between Murray and Clarence Streets, opposite the Market Square, was destroyed. The loss is estimated at from thirty thousand dollars to fifty thousand dollars, with only three or four thousand dollars insurance, principally in the British American and London and Liverpool offices. The fire was the result of an accident.

Fire in St. Louis.

St. Louis, October 15, 1866.

A planing mill, carpenter's shop, and two or three buildings adjoining, belonging to H. Kennedy, were burned about noon to-day. Loss from twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars.

THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

Men who think cannot fail to perceive in our country an alarming growth of influences calculated to destroy all real freedom in the use of the ballot, and to prevent anything like a fair exhibition of the *will* of the people with regard to public affairs.

It is well known that during the campaign which terminated on Tuesday last, bets were made upon the result, involving in the aggregate a vast amount of money. In this, as in all gambling transactions, the victims are those who suppose that only ordinary influences will operate to determine the contest, while those who have managed the affair are shrewd, unscrupulous, cold-blooded persons, who form combinations and provide means to produce the result which will certainly win their stakes.

The *modus operandi* by which money is made by betting on elections is this: The "knowing ones," generally furnished with means by the leaders of a party which can raise large sums for such a purpose, determine to bet either upon the election of a particular candidate or upon his election by a stated majority. They then supply their underlings with means to make deposits for stakes, and instruct some of them to appear enthusiastic in the belief that the opposing candidate will be elected, and to make sham bets with confederates as a decoy for unsophisticated persons, who, judging from the tone of popular sentiment, believe that the opponents of the candidate of "the ring" are in the majority. Operating in all parts of the State by agents thus pecuniarily interested, a most careful canvass is made, so that the leaders of "the ring" know precisely what number of votes will be needed to win their bets. They can afford to expend all the money furnished by party leaders and a considerable per centage of the stakes to be won to force up their vote to the proper figure, and yet be sure of making money. By getting their confederates into the positions of judges or inspectors of elections *on the part of the party they intended to defeat*, or by corrupting those who have not virtue enough to resist temptations, they can falsify the count of votes at as many polls as their agents can control, and when this cannot be done they get names registered and vote doubtful persons at two or more polls. There are various other means resorted to to aid this pernicious work which need not be detailed here, for our purpose is but to point out the chief means by which elections are made a farce and do not indicate the will of a majority of the people.

Betting on an election is an offence against the law; but the law designed to prohibit it is utterly disregarded, and many well-meaning but unreflecting citizens are by the craft of sordid gamblers tricked into furnishing the money used to defeat their own party.

Intelligent men need not be told how powerful is the influence of wealth, even when but indirectly exerted. Where employment, and consequently subsistence, depend upon the favor of those who own capital, very many will yield their desire to sustain correct principles at the imperative demands which home comforts require. At the present time a vast portion of the capital of the country is in the hands of men of the Radical party, and very little toleration is shown by them to those who exhibit a manly disposition to do what they think right in political affairs.

We have repeatedly spoken of the fact that the Radical politicians control to a very great extent all the instrumentalities which mould the opinions of men. Churches, schools, books, magazines, and—more potent than all others—the newspaper press, have been subsidized to a fearful extent, and we might almost as well suppose that persons would grow up Christians in a Mohammedan community as to expect the youth of our nominally free States to have true ideas of political affairs, when nearly all their teachings are false and sophistical.

That a mercenary press is a curse to a community will not be denied, and that there is no candor in the utterances of the journals of the Radical party may be shown by a fact which our contemporaries cannot dispute. During the recent canvass, while their columns were daily teeming with articles denouncing President Johnson as a traitor to the party which elected him, we many times challenged them to point out a single principle enunciated in the platform of the convention by which Lincoln and Johnson were nominated which the President has deserted, but *not one of them dared to attempt it*. We again and again demanded, as an act of justice to the men of the Union party who sustained the war, that they print the Baltimore platform in their papers, and show from it why they condemned Andrew Johnson. We could not extort from them any reply to this proposition, but they went on to the end denouncing the President and his friends as renegades from *their party*.

So far as our State is concerned the contest is over; and there is an apparent majority in favor of so altering the Federal Constitution as to deprive the States of the right of determining, each for itself, the qualifications of voters, and compelling every one of them to make citizens of negroes. We believe that if this question could have been presented to the people of Pennsylvania, separated from all improper influences, that not one in ten of them would have voted to reduce themselves to the level of the African.

The aim of those who organized the States which by their union formed our great Republic, in giving the elective franchise to the people, was undoubtedly to enable them to take care of their own interests, their security, and their freedom; but if a vast portion of the community be constantly deceived by venal knaves, who propagate falsehoods to keep their masters in power, and the mighty power of wealth, as well as all our educating institutions, be used to deprive citizens of a free and intelligent use of it, voting is but a mockery, and our liberty but the shadow of a name.

It is much to be feared that there are too few among us who read the signs of the times with sufficient care.—*Philadelphia Daily News.*

IMPORTANT TO DISTILLERS.

The following circular, concerning the connection of stills with receiving cisterns, has been issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, October 11, 1866.

Information has been received at this office that officers of Internal Revenue in various parts of the country are permitting distillers to continue, under the new law, the old practice of separating the low and high wines, by allowing them to run into separate *open* tubs placed near the outlet of the still or worm. It is understood that the almost universal custom in grain distilleries has been to place near the outlet of the worm two open tubs, into one of which the high wines are conveyed, and into the other the low wines—the former connected by pipes with the high-wine cistern, and the latter with the still or doubler.

This arrangement is not consistent with the terms of the Act of July thirteenth, 1866, Section 34 (par. 125) of that act provides that all the spirits distilled during each day, of twenty-four hours, shall be conveyed on that day into one of the receiving cisterns prepared for that purpose, and that such cistern shall be connected with the outlet of the still by suitable pipes or other apparatus, so constructed as always to be exposed to the view of the inspector.

This language clearly prohibits the use of open tubs for separating low and high wines. The outlet of the still or worm *must* be connected with the cistern by pipes or other apparatus exposed to the view of the inspector. Open tubs are not "pipes or other apparatus" contemplated by law. The intention of the law, as is well known, is to cut off the opportunities for the commission of fraud heretofore existing. To this end, the design was to keep the spirits, as it were, under close guard, continuously, from the worm to the bonded warehouse, by the use of a pipe, connecting the worm with the cistern, by having the cistern in a safe room under the lock and seal of the inspector, and by having the spirits, under the immediate inspection of that officer, drawn off into casks or packages, which, after being duly gauged, proved, and marked, he is to see removed into the bonded warehouse, which, again, is under his lock and key.

Now, to permit the spirits to be run from the worm into *open tubs*, for the ostensible purpose of separating the low from the high wines, would be to frustrate the grand object of the law, and render all other safeguards provided by the law wholly nugatory.

Consequently, distillers must in all cases be required to connect the still or worm with the receiving cistern by pipes or other apparatus, which must be so constructed as to convey the spirits directly to the cistern.

As it is necessary for the interest of the distiller to prevent the low wines from running into the high wine cistern, and as the use of the open tubs for this purpose cannot be allowed, it becomes necessary to adopt some arrangement by which this can be done.

It is deemed entirely feasible to separate the low from the high wines by the use of a glass vessel which shall be connected with and made a part of the pipes or apparatus connecting the outlet of the still with the receiving cistern. The precise form of this apparatus for separating the low and high wines is not now prescribed, but distillers must be immediately notified that some such arrangement must be adopted and put in use by the fifteenth day of November next. Any distillery which, after that date, shall be found without such apparatus must be closed up and proceeded against according to law.

Thomas Harland,
Acting Commissioner.

PROPOSED IMPEACHMENT.

The Newburyport *Herald* thus comments upon the proposed impeachment of President Johnson: "Now to our minds the proposition of impeachment is one so full of danger that he who fathers it must be shortsighted or terribly depraved. There is not a rational man in the country that does not see that it carries upon its very face the commencement of a civil war, by the side of which the late Rebellion would appear as child's play. Before any one accustoms his mind to wander too far in that direction, let him inquire if he is prepared for a state of anarchy that would destroy the value of property, that would repudiate national and private debts together, that would darken the sun of republican liberty that this century would not see its face again, and would make human blood run in the streets till the very dogs would lap it like water. If any man of fighting age favors the deposing of the President in the present state of the country, let him join a military company at once, and drill as often as he eats; and if he is not of that age, but has boys that are, let him call them to him on the first opportunity, and looking them fairly in the face, decide which of them, or how many, he is ready to see die rather than have Andrew Johnson President of the United States till the fourth of March, 1869.

"It is time this insanity ceased. If we are not all crazy, or drunk, or mad, we shall tell all men of all parties, who propose such schemes, away, devils, we'll none of you. We want no more war—no more slaying of the first born—no more maimed men or disconsolate widows or orphan children upon our pension list. We want no more public debt, and no higher taxes than we now have. We want no President who would put State against State and man against man in deadly array by ignoring the representatives of the people; and we want no representative so lost to reason, right, and public duty as to propose the deposition of the President. The times are full enough of danger without any such madness. Every good and true man who loves his race or his God, will seek peace, not war; restoration, not destruction; prosperity, not anarchy; and love to all men everywhere, and hate to none, and malice to none."

Tom Sayers has a monument of Sicilian marble weighing eight tons. The champion's dog is represented guarding the entrance to the tomb, and above is a medallion of the deceased.

GENERAL PRESS DISPATCHES.

From Washington.

Progress of the Pacific Railroad.

Application has been made to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Union Pacific Railroad Company for bonds for twenty-five miles of the road from the one hundred and fifth mile-post, making one hundred and sixty miles, including the Leavenworth branch of the eastern division. The bonds will be issued to-morrow. The Omaha division received to-day bonds for an additional section of twenty miles just completed and inspected.

The Massachusetts District-Attorney.

The President appointed on Monday Hon. George S. Hillard, the eminent lawyer and author, to be United States District-Attorney for Massachusetts, in place of Dana, resigned.

Internal Revenue Tax.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the glazing of brown earthenware does not subject it to a higher tax than two and a half per cent., and the well known Eastern yellow is taxable at five per cent., that not being included in the description of common or gray stone ware.

The District Printers ask an Increase of Wages.

The Columbia Typographical Society, at their meeting on Monday night, adopted an amendment to their scale of prices, as follows: Compositors and pressmen employed by the week shall receive not less than twenty-four dollars a week, eight hours to consitute a day from October first to March thirty-first, and ten hours to constitute a day from April first to September thirtieth, inclusive; for extra work, fifty cents per hour; after midnight, seventy-five cents per hour. Time work in all offices excepting morning papers, which has hitherto been forty-five cents per hour, shall be increased to fifty cents. A committee was appointed to inform the employers of Washington that the new scale would go into effect on Tuesday. The Bookbinder's Association also held a meeting and passed a law to work from one hour after sunrise to sunset from October first to March first, inclusive.

Counterfeit Five Cent Coin.

A counterfeit of the new five cent coin is in circulation. It may be distinguished from the genuine by the softness of the metal.

Resignation of Secretary Stanton.

It is stated upon high authority that Hon. Edwin M. Stanton has, in writing, requested the President to relieve him of his position as Secretary of War, and that Mr. Stanton will be sent to Spain as Minister of the United States, in place of Mr. Hale. Lieutenant-General Sherman will be requested to assume the duties of the War Department, as acting Secretary of War.

Widow's Claims for Bounties.

In cases where the additional bounty provided by the Act of July twentieth, 1866, is claimed by the widow of a deceased soldier, she having remarried, it has been decided by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury that if the remarriage took place before the passage of the act she is entitled to receive it. If married after the passage of the act, then the widow would not be entitled to the bounty.

The American Fenians in Ireland Released.

On Tuesday the Government received official intelligence that the last of the Fenian prisoners in Ireland, who claimed to be citizens of the United States, had been released by the British Government; that his firearms, etc., had been returned to him, and he had been shipped for his home upon a vessel bound for this country.

Sale of Government Property.

The United States Direct Tax Commissioner will sell to the highest bidder the following Government property, situated on the Islands of Port Royal, Ladies, St. Helena, Boosa, and Parry. The sales will commence as follows:

November 1, 1866.—Forty-four lots and houses in the town of Beaufort.

November 5.—Nearly three thousand lots in the newly laid-out City of Port Royal, at the southwest end of St. Helena Island.

December 3.—Thirty-three school farms, all improved, and containing in the aggregate six thousand acres.

These sales are to be made under the act of July sixteenth, 1866, which provides that the school farms in the Parish of St. Helena, South Carolina, shall be sold, subject to any leases of the same on or before January first, 1867, at no less than ten dollars per acre, and the lots in the City of Port Royal, and the lots and houses in the town of Beaufort which have been bid in by the United States at tax sales, shall be sold at public auction, and the proceeds of such sales, after paying the expense of surveys and sales, shall be invested in United States bonds, the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the schools without distinction of race or color, on the Islands, in the Parishes of St. Helena and St. Luke.

As a man, accompanied by his wife and child, was riding leisurely on the road between Columbus and Fall River, Wisconsin, one day last week, two boys aged twelve and fourteen, demanded his "money or life," and, no attention being paid to their demand, grasped the bridles of their horses. The child at the same time drew a revolver and fired, the ball coming in close proximity to the gentleman's head. The report of the weapon startled the team, which left the precocious urchins standing by the roadside. The boys have been arrested.

Miss Caroline Brewer, aged about seventy years, died in the Alms House in Portland, Maine, on Friday last. She had been an inmate of the house for the last thirty-five years, and had not spoken an intelligible word in all this time. Having been disappointed in love, in early life, she madea vow never to speak another word, and she religiously kept her vow till her tongue was paralyzed in death.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

WILLIAM L. MADDOCK AND CO. dealers in fine groceries, No. 115 South Third Street (opposite the Girard Bank) Philadelphia.

WE are unable to publish this week the list of premiums awarded at the late Fair on account of the examination by the Executive committee not taking place until to-day.

E. R. IKELER, well known to our readers as the Junior of the *Democrat and Star*, has been succeeded by J. P. Shuman, foreman of the office. We are pleased to notice this instance of the advancement of a worthy young man.

MR. B. STONER has bought a portion of the Robison property near our office. It is now occupied by Mr. FOX. We are told that the announcement in the *Republican* of the purchase of the other part by Mr. A. M. Rupert is premature.

MR. E. H. BIGGS is making a substantial improvement to the town by laying down a most excellent pavement in front of the Exchange Block. Will not our other property holders follow suit? There is great room for improvement in this respect.

BY reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Mr. J. W. Chemberlain has opened a clothing store in the Hartman Building. His facilities for supplying citizens with articles in his line of business are superior, and we advise them to give him a call.

THE County Fair was a gratifying success to the managers and the people at large. There was a large turn-out of the people on each day to witness the numerous attractions of the Exhibition. The closing day being a delightful one, the fair sex took advantage of it, and were noticeable participants in the enjoyments of the occasion.

P. JOHN crows lustily over the election returns *outside* of Columbia County, but complains that the Democracy in many of the townships in this county "fairly swarmed;" all which means, where P. John has run the party machine the Republicans have been badly beaten, while their majorities elsewhere have been satisfactory.

THE editor of the *Republican* is as much at fault in his knowledge of arithmetic in computing the election returns as he is in giving the amount of the circulation of the COLUMBIAN. After stating the number of votes cast for Clymer in this county at 3,588, and those for Geary at 1,950, he makes out the majority for Clymer to be 1,618! We publish in another column a correct return.

WE understand that our friend and neighbor Judge Elwell made a speech in Franklin before the election. Result—Judge Mercur ran ahead of the ticket.—*Columbia County Republican.*

The above paragraph is one of the numerous small lies contained in P. John's last paper. We know that Judge Elwell made no speech in this county nor anywhere else in his Judicial District in the late canvass, and we take it for granted that he was never in Franklin Township in all his life.

THE Republican Standing Committee of this county have it in serious contemplation to engage the services of *Robert F. Clark, Esq.*, to stump the District against Mercur in 1868. He made votes for us at every place he spoke this Fall.—*Columbia County Republican.*

Mr. Clark spoke upon the Congress question, and only in Fishing Creek and Greenwood. In both districts Judge Elwell runs ahead of Clymer. In Greenwood, Mercur had a majority in 1864, but is now beaten six votes. In Fishing Creek the majority against Mercur is fifty-one greater than it was in 1864. These facts, taken from the figures in his own paper, show P. John's veracity, or rather his want of it.

WE are continually receiving letters from persons in different parts of this district complaining that they can get no replies to their letters to the Assessor requesting official information, and others complaining that they can never find him at his office. That these complaints are well founded we have no doubt, but we cannot relieve them. Let them forward their complaints to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington.—*Columbia County Republican.*

During the temporary absence of Mr. Clark, in Ohio, P. John publishes the above paragraph, which we are satisfied is false in every particular. We have reason to know that Mr. Clark's chief clerk is constantly in the office, and attentive to every request by mail for information, and he is more competent than P. John ever was to perform the duties of the place. We make this reply in the absence of Mr. Clark, because we believe this sneaking and false attempt is made only *because* he is absent.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.

THE case of the heirs of H. H. Harris, contesting the final settlement of Sec. Parker, Administrator, which was tried and argued at great length, some time ago, before Hon. George B. Saunders, Probate Judge of Sumter County, and which was held up by him for consideration, has been decided in favor of the Administrator. By this decision, so far as this court is concerned, the following principles are settled:

1. The ordinance of the State Convention, and the different acts of the Legislature, for the protection of administrators, executors, and guardians, are valid; and investments made by them in good faith, in late Confederate securities, under color of law, will now be upheld; the loss falling upon the estate, and not upon such executors, administrators, or guardians.

2. Contracts made during the war, [illegible] recognizing the law[illegible]

Confederate Bonds and Treasury Notes, and which were then valid, will not now be pronounced void.

3. Collections of debts due an estate by the personal representative, in Confederate Treasury Notes, will be upheld if made in good faith, even though the debt was due before the war, and the notes became worthless in the hands of the administrator.

4. Where rights had already vested before the surrender, or acts have been performed under then laws the in force, the public policy which existed at the time such rights accrued, and not present public policy, will control the question of their legality; and loyalty to the National Government does not require interference with such past transactions, if honestly made, and in accordance with the laws of the State at the time.

5. The administrator in this case, having in good faith sold a large amount of cotton, by the advice and order of the Probate Court, in 1863, for a fair price, and having taken a note for the purchase money, from the purchaser, which was delivered to the guardian of the heirs, and afterward collected by the guardian in Confederate money, he is not liable to account again for said cotton; although the sale was made with reference to the market price in Confederate money.

6. The administrator, having distributed in kind to the heirs all the specie and bank notes of the estate, is not now chargeable with the same.

The counsel employed in the foregoing case were, for the heirs, T. R. Cornick, Esq., Reuben Chapman, Jr., Hon. A. A. Coleman, A. W. Cockrell, Esq., and Judge S. F. Rice. For the Administrator—Thomas Cobbs, Esq., E. W. Smith, Esq., T. B. Wetmore, Esq., P. G. Nash, Esq., and Judge William M. Brooks.

NEWS ITEMS.

A MAN in Hudson, New York, committed suicide on his wedding night.

THEY are dying at the rate of twelve hundred a day, of famine, in India.

A SINGLE cornfield in North Carolina produces this year ten thousand bushels.

MRS. ADMIRAL FARRAGUT is one of the handsomest ladies in Washington.

A MRS. FRENCH, one hundred and thirteen years old, lives in Ohio county, Kentucky.

ONE thousand new buildings have been put up in Nebraska City this Summer.

THE United States have two hundred times the quantity of coal that Great Britain has.

THE convicts in the State Prison in Trenton, New Jersey, have started a paper called the *Sunbeam*.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. W. AVERILL has been appointed Consul General to the British North American provinces.

A GUILLOTINE, to be worked by steam and capable of cutting off six heads per minute, is one of the contributions to the Paris Exposition.

THE REV. PETER CARTWRIGHT, the great Western preacher, writes that he has spent sixty-two years as a regular itinerant preacher, and during that period received but two years' salary.

THE present tonage of the Erie canal is equal to the entire amount employed by New York's foreign trade when the canal was built. The project of employing steam on the canal is attracting attention.

MARRIED.

On the tenth instant, by Rev. J. P. Tustin, HENRY SHIPTON to CATHARINE WITIS, both of Bloomsburg.

In Orangeville, October eleventh, by Rev. W. C. Hesser, B. SAVAGE to MARY B. M'HENRY, both of Jackson, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

At the same time and place, by the same, FINMAN S. SMITH to HULDAH R. DONSON, both of Benton, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

In Bloomsburg, on the thirteenth instant, by Rev. J. H. DIMM, THEOBALD M. DAWSON, of Danville, to HATTIE E. WALTER, of this place.

On the thirteenth instant, by Rev. W. J. Eyer, FABON WEAVER to ELIZABETH HOWER, both of Catawissa, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

In Port Carbon, on the 11th instant by Rev. Mr. LOWRY, C. W. MILLER, of Bloomsburg, to CARA L. EHRLEMAN, of the former place.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 75
Rye "	1 25
Corn "	1 00
Flour per barrel	13 00
Timothy seed "	5 00
Flaxseed "	2 75
Butter	40
Eggs	25
Tallow	14
Potatoes	50
Dried Apples	3 00
Peas	18
Hams	23
Sides and Shoulders	18
Lard per pound	20
Hay per ton	25 00

M. M. L'Velle,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Centralia, Columbia County, Pa.

C. R. Brockway,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Office on Main Street, first door west of the Court House.

Robert P. Clark,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

corner of Main and Market Streets, over the First National Bank.

William H. Abbott,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Catawissa, Pa.

E. B. Little,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Office on Main Street, in white frame house, below the Exchange Hotel.

Notice.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to either of the undersigned, on Book, Note, or Judgment, are requested to make payment without delay, if they would save costs.

MCKELVEY, NEAL & CO., and
WILLIAM MCKELVEY & CO.

Bridge Notice.—The President and Managers of the Catawissa Bridge Company have this day declared a dividend of 3 per cent. on certain shares on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 15th instant. JOHN SHARPLESS, Treas.

CATAWISSA BRIDGE OFFICE, Oct. 1, 1866. 3t

To Hotel and Saloon keepers of Bloomsburg and Columbia County.—I have appointed Mr. B. Stoner agent for the sale of my ale, porter, brown stout, and lager beer, who will supply you at the same price and with the same article, as I would furnish you from the brewery. Knowing that he will be punctual and attentive to all who may favor him with their trade, I solicit for him your support. Very respectfully,

FRED LAUER.

Notice of Inquest.—Estate of Levi Ashton, late of Pine Township, deceased.—To the heirs and legal representatives of Levi Ashton, late of Pine Township, Columbia County, deceased, to wit: to William J. Sprowl, Ann Ashton, Sarah Eves, who reside in Columbia County, Stephen Sprowl, of Watsontown, Northumberland County, Apeneth Hess, of New Columbus, Luzerne County, Louisa Spalding and Allen Eves, of Griffin's Mills, Erie County, State of New York, Parvin Eves, of Cuyahoga Falls, Summit County, State of Ohio, and Jesse Eves, of California, you and each of you are hereby notified that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the Orphan's Court of Columbia County for the partition or valuation of the real estate of said deceased, situate in the Township of Pine, in said county, to wit: a certain messuage and tract of land situate in Pine Township, in said county, adjoining lands of Benjamin Eves on the north and east, lands of John Love on the south, and John Leggat on the west, containing ten acres, more or less, among the heirs and legal representatives of the said deceased, I will hold an inquest on the said premises, in Pine Township, on Tuesday, the 27th day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, when and where you are requested to attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bloomsburg, Sep. 15, 1866.-3t.

Auditor's Notice.—Estate of William KARNS deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia County to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the Administrator c. t. a. said deceased among his creditors, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on Saturday, November 17, 1866, at 10 o'clock A.M., at his office in Bloomsburg, Pa., when and where all persons interested can attend if they see proper, and present their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund.

C. R. BROCKWAY, Auditor.

Gazette copy.—sep22-3

Estate of Abraham Mensch, deceased.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of Abraham Mensch, late of Locust Township, in the County of Columbia, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are requested to make the same known without delay, and those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to

AMZI CRAIG or
CHARLES MENSCH.

Roaring Creek P.O., Columbia County, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, Pennsylvania, on Saturday, the 24th day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, John Ashleman, Administrator of William W. Roberts, late of Jackson Township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain piece, parcel, or tract of land, situate in Jackson Township, in the county aforesaid, containing thirty-seven acres more or less, adjoining lands of Samuel Roberts on the south and east, lands of Silas M'Henry on the north, lands of Franklin Nagle on the east, on which are erected a two-story frame dwelling-house, a small log barn, and other outbuildings. A good spring of water at the door of the dwelling. The above property is mostly cleared land. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the Township of Jackson and county aforesaid. JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

BLOOMSBURG, October 13, 1866.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money shall be paid at the striking down of the property; the one fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute; and the remaining three fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from the confirmation nisi, &c. Purchaser to pay for deed and stamps.

oct20-3t JOHN ASHLEMAN, Adm'r.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, Pa., on SATURDAY, the 10th day of NOVEMBER next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, Samuel Achenbach, Administrator of Joseph Hayhurst, late of Orange Township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain lot or piece of ground situate in the town of Orangeville, in the Township of Orange, in the county aforesaid, bounded on the north by lands of John Achenbach, on the east by Main Street of said town, on the south by land of Cornelius Bellis, and on the west by lands of Low and Appleman, containing one hundred and sixty-eight feet in front, and one hundred and twenty-five feet in depth, more or less, whereon are erected a two-story frame dwelling-house, a wagon-maker's shop, stable, and other outbuildings. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the Township of Orange, and county aforesaid. JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

Bloomsburg, September 27, 1866.

TERMS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale; one third less the ten per cent. on the 1st day of April, 1867, when possession of the premises will be given; one third on the 1st day of April, 1868, with interest from the 1st day of April, 1867; one third to remain in the premises during the life of the widow of said deceased, and the interest thereof to be annually and regularly paid to said widow by the purchaser on the 1st day of April, 1868, and every year thereafter during her natural life. Purchaser to pay for deed and stamp. SAMUEL ACHENBACH, Adm'r.

oct6-6t

PUBLIC SALE OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Columbia County, Pa., on Thursday, the 18th day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, James W. Saltley, John Saltley, Jacob Saltley, and John Reighard, Executors of the last will and testament of John Saltley, late of Centre County, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain plantation and tract of land situate in Scott Township, County of Columbia, bounded on the east by land of H. R. Mellick, on the south by land of Peter Mellick, and the public road leading from Bloomsburg to Orangeville on the west, by lands of David Waller and Andrew Creveling on the north, containing one hundred and twenty-seven acres more or less, whereon are erected a large two-story stone dwelling-house, a large frame barn, and outbuildings, a well of good water at the door of the dwelling-house, and two apple orchards. Also a tract of land situate in Mount Pleasant Township, county aforesaid, bounded on the east by and of Jacob Hartzell, on the south by lands of James Grimes, on the west by lands of John Shipman, and on the north by lands of John Steinberger, containing fifty acres. The principal part of the above tract is good wood land. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the Townships of Scott and Mount Pleasant, and county aforesaid. JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

Bloomsburg, Sept. 12, 1866.

TERMS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. of one third of the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser or purchasers on the striking down of the property; one third less the ten per cent. to be paid on the first day of April, A.D. 1867; and the balance to be paid in two equal annual payments with interest from the first day of April, 1867, when possession of the premises will be given. Purchasers to pay for deeds and stamps.

sept5-6t.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

DIRECT ROUTE NORTH AND SOUTH.

Through between Baltimore and Rochester WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

On and after August 6, 1866, trains will leave as follows:

NORTHWARD.

BUFFALO EXPRESS leaves Baltimore 10:10 daily; Philadelphia 3 P.M.; Harrisburg 205 A.M., delivering passengers at Northumberland 4:58 A.M., for train on Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, leaving there at 6:20 A.M., arriving in Danville 7:40 A.M., Bloomsburg 8:25 A.M., Kingston 9:10 A.M., Scranton 12 noon.

MAIL leaves Baltimore 9:25 A.M., daily (except Sundays); Philadelphia 10:10 A.M.; Harrisburg 2:55 P.M., delivering passengers at Northumberland 4:51 P.M., for train on Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, leaving there at 6:20 P.M., arriving in Danville 7:40 A.M., Bloomsburg 8:25 A.M., Kingston 9:10 A.M., Scranton 10:45; proceeding north and arriving in Williamsport at 6:45 P.M.

PACIFIC EXPRESS leaves Baltimore daily (except Sundays), 12:50 P.M.; Philadelphia 12 M.; Harrisburg 4:40 P.M.; Northumberland 6:15 P.M.; remains over night, and leave the following morning at 7, arriving in Scranton 12 M.

SOUTHWARD.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Northumberland 11:45 P.M., daily (except Sundays), receiving passengers leaving Scranton 7:40 P.M.; Pittston 8:25 P.M.; Kingston 8:40 P.M.; Bloomsburg 9:05 P.M., arriving in Danville 9:50 P.M.; Lewisburg 10:30 P.M.; Milton 11:05 P.M.; Williamsport 11:45 P.M.; arriving in Harrisburg 1:35 P.M.; Philadelphia 5:30 P.M.; Baltimore 4 P.M.

By this route freight from Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Rochester, and Canandaigua, or any intermediate point on the New York Central, can be shipped through, when in full car loads, to any point on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, without re-asking bills. Rates of freight and passengers fare as low as by any other route.

J. N. DEHARBY, Gen'l Sup't, Harrisburg, Pa.
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Baltimore.

ISAAC M. SCHOMERHORN,
Gen'l Western Freight Agent, Buffalo.

COLUMBIA COUNTY SS., IN THE

Orphans' Court of Columbia County, in the matter of the partition and valuation of the real estate of Samuel G. Ricketts, late of Orange Township, deceased. To the heirs of Sarah Cartright deceased, Mary M'Intosh, the heirs of Elizabeth Ricketts, John Ricketts, Betty Hidley, Sarah Buell, Pleasant Sims, and Elijah G. Ricketts, take notice that an Inquest will be held at the late dwelling-house of Samuel G. Ricketts, deceased, in the Township of Orange, County of Columbia, on Saturday, the 20th day of November, 1866, between the hours of 9 o'clock A.M. and 4 o'clock P.M. of said day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased to and among his children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law; at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bloomsburg, Sept. 15, 1866.

OUR STARCH GLOSS

is the only article used by

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS, LAUNDRIES, AND THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES,

It gives a beautiful polish, making the iron pass smoothly over the cloth, saving MUCH TIME and labor. Goods done up with it keep clean much longer, consequently will not wear out so soon.

IT MAKES OLD LINEN LOOK LIKE NEW.

OUR IMPERIAL BLUE

IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

It is soluble in hard as well as soft water. It is put up in the safest, neatest, and most convenient form of any offered to the public.

IT IS WARRANTED NOT TO STREAK THE CLOTHES.

Agents wanted everywhere, to whom we offer extraordinary inducements. Address

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M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER,

the successors of

WILLIAM SLOAN & SON,

continue the business of making

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

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FANCY WAGONS,

which they have constantly on hand to suit customers. Never using any material but the best and employing the most experienced workmen, they hope to continue as heretofore to give entire satisfaction to every customer. An inspection of their work, and of the reasonable price asked for the same, is sure to insure a sale.

NEW CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully announces to his many friends that he has opened a new Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, in the lowe room of the Hartman Building, southwest corner of Main and Market Streets, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Having just returned from Philadelphia with a Large Stock of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

and

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c.

he flatters himself that he can please all. His stock comprises

MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,

such as

DRESS COATS, SACK COATS, OVERCOATS,
PANTS, VESTS, SHIRTS,
UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, COLLARS,
NECK-TIES, HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, UMBRELLAS, &c.

and in fact everything in the Clothing or Furnishing line at very low prices.

In addition to the above he has an elegant assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Call and see before purchasing elsewhere, and SECURE GREAT BARGAINS.

oct6-ly J. W. CHAMBERLAIN

JOHN E. FOX & CO.,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 11 South Third Street,

Philadelphia.

SPECIE AND BANK-NOTES,

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS AND BONDS

bought and sold on commission. Attention given to collections on all accessible points.

WATSON & JANNEY,

Importers and Jobbers of

SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS, &c.,

No. 323 Market Street,

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OMNIBUS LINE.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and the public generally that he is running an

OMNIBUS LINE

between this place and the different railroad depots daily (Sundays excepted), to connect with the several trains going South and West on the Catawissa and Williamsport Railroad, and with those going North and South on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad.

His Omnibuses are in good condition, commodious and comfortable, and charges reasonable.

Persons wishing to meet or see their friends depart, can be accomodated upon reasonable charge by leaving timely notice at any of the hotels.

JACOB L. GIRTON, Proprietor.

Two ladies fought a duel in Texas recently.

THE ROUND TABLE.

A SATURDAY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SOCIETY, AND ART.

The Round Table is established for the unflinching discussion of the subjects named in its title. Its purpose is to be utterly fearless and untrammelled in forming its opinions, and to collect the most brilliant and scholarly writers in the country to give them expression. Some may occasionally be displeased by the tone and spirit wherein this is done, but we beg all such to consider—in the words of Mr. Ruskin—how much less harm is done in the world by ungraceful boldness than by untimely fear.

The Round Table is independent in politics, and it will not hesitate to condemn or to sustain such men or measures of whatever sect, clique, or party as may seem to the editors to be from time to time in a position of antagonism or otherwise to the material interests either of the metropolitan community or to those of the whole common country.

The Round Table exists to serve the public, not individuals, and contributors are requested to avoid personal puffery and animadversion of every kind. Vigorous writers and able special correspondents are regularly employed, but the columns of the paper are open to merit, let it come whence it may.

Articles may be sent through any channel, but we will hold no personal explanations or discussions respecting them; moreover, we insist decidedly upon and reserve the right to reject MSS., and to this rule we will make no exception.

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THE ROUND TABLE,
oct6-tf 152 Nassau Street, New York.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Please take notice that I, Ira Boadarmel, of Centreville, Columbia County, having sought the following list of property from Peter Hower, do declare that it is my intention to lend the same to the said Hower, to wit: Bar beds; one dozen chairs; one lot of dishes; one cupboard; one bureau; twenty yards of carpet; one cooking stove; one parlor stove; one two-horse carpet; one two-horse carriage; one double set of harness; one single set of harness; two tables and jugs.

IRA BOADARMEL.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

DAVID LOWENBERG

invites attention to his stock of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

at his store on

Main Street, two doors above the American House,

Bloomsburg, Pa.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of

BOX, SACK, FROCK, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS,

of all sorts, sizes, and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,

STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS,

SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS,

HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,

SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES,

He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of every description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of

CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

DAVID LOWENBURG.

MILLER'S STORE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles:

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware
Cedarware
Hardware,
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,

AND NOTIONS GENERALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

S. H. MILLER,
Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

HENRY GIGER

has opened a first-class

BOOT, SHOE, HAT AND CAP STORE

at his old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following kinds and prices:

Men's calf boots, fine	$5 00 to 9 00
" kip, double sole	3 75 to 4 75
Boys' child's boots	1 75 to 4 75
Men's glove kid, Congress, &c	2 50 to 5 75
" " Balmoral shoes	1 90 to 3 00
Men's, women's, boys', and misses' glove kid lasting gaiters	1 75 to 5 75
Women's glove kids, very fine	3 25 to 5 75
" fine goat morocco balmorals	2 50 to 4 00
" men's morocco and calf shoes	1 75 to 2 50
" common shoes	1 50 to 2 25
Misses' and child's shoes	0 25 to 1 00
Men's, women's, misses', boys', and child's slippers	0 25 to 1 00

He also keeps a great variety of

HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS

of every kind, at the lowest prices, both for cash and country produce.

Remember the attraction is in our goods. Don't be alarmed at the cry of high prices, but call and see for yourselves. Respectfully,

HENRY GIGER.

BLOOMSBURG FANCY TRIMMING AND BOOKSTORE,

second door below Hartman's, Main Street.

Just received a new stock of

ZEPHYRS, WOOLEN AND COTTON YARNS,

CORSETS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,

MUSLIN EDGINGS, DRESS TRIMMINGS

and every variety of articles usually kept in a

FANCY STORE.

Also

SCHOOL BOOKS, HYMN BOOKS, BIBLES,

SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS,

and a large lot of

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

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BLANK DEEDS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES,

and a general and well-selected assortment of

PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c.

A. D. WEBB.

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Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.

The subscriber, proprietor of the above-named extensive establishment, is now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of

MACHINERY FOR COLLIERIES, BLAST FURNACES, STATIONARY ENGINES, MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c

He is also prepared to make Stoves of all sizes and patterns, Plow-irons, and everything usually made in first-class Foundries.

His extensive facilities and practical workmen warrant him in receiving the largest contracts on the most reasonable terms.

Grain of all kinds will be taken in exchange for castings.

This establishment is located near the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Depot.

PETER BILLMYER.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES are superior to all others for FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. Contain all the latest improvements; are speedy and easy; durable; and easy to work.

Illustrated Circulars free. Agents wanted. Liberal discount allowed. No commercials made. Address EMPIRE S. M. CO.,
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in large quantities and at reduced rates, always on hand.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, PERFUMERY AND TOILET ARTICLES,

EYER & MOYER

respectfully invite a continuance of patronage. Their Drugs and Medicines are all selected with the greatest care, avoiding as much as possible the introduction of delirious nostrums, and are purchased from the best importing houses in the country.

PATENT MEDICINES

of all kinds, including Ayer's, Jayne's, Holloway's, Hostetter's, Wishart's, Hoofland's, &c. constantly on hand.

COAL OIL AND ALCOHOL.

HAIR, TOOTH, NAIL, AND CLOTHES BRUSHES

PAINTS AND CHEMICALS

of every variety, and of the best quality.

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The public may rely at all times on procuring the above articles, with all the new useful preparations kept in the best conducted establishments.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS

and Family Receipts compounded with the greatest accuracy and dispatch.

THE ONLY PLACE

to get the best

TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

is at HUNSBERGER'S,

a few doors below the American House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

He has the largest and most select of

SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO

ever offered to the citizens of Bloomsburg. All the fancy brands of

SEGARS,

and the best Fine-cut and Plug

CHEWING TOBACCO,

can be had at his counters.

TOBACCO PIPES

in great variety are among his large stock.

DON'T FORGET TO CALL.

H. H. HUNSBERGER.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

A. M. RUPERT

announces to his friends and customers that continues the above business at his old place on MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.

Customers can be accomodated with

FANCY STOVES

of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware, and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

25 DOZEN MILK-PANS

on hand for sale.

EAGLE FOUNDRY.

JOSEPH SHARPLESS,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

STOVES OF EVERY VARIETY,

PLOUGHSHARES, PLOUGHPOINTS,

and all kinds of Castings, on hand or supplied on the shortest notice and at the cheapest rates. Castings for

COAL BREAKERS AND COAL SCHUTES

made to order.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—The undersigned has just arrived from the City with a large assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Dye Stuffs, Ready-Made Clothing, Perfumery, Toy and Fancy Articles, Druggist's Glassware, Brushes, Trusses and Supporters, and a general assortment of everything that belongs to a well-appointed Drug Store. Also Patent Medicines of all kinds, such as Jayne's, Ayer's, Wishart's, Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Troches, Swain's Panacea, Baker's Cod Liver Oil, Hoofland's Bitters constantly on hand. Also

MOROCCO LEATHER, KID, FRENCH MOROCCO, FRENCH CALFSKINS, PINK TRIMMINGS, BINDINGS,

by the dozen or half-dozen. Also

SHOE-FINDINGS, FISHING-TACKLE, &c.

Having had a large experience in the drug business, I would respectfully invite those wishing anything in that line to call and see my stock before purchasing elsewhere. "In medicines quality is of the first importance."

JOHN R. MOYER.

FORK'S HOTEL,

GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently undergone radical changes in its internal arrangements, and its proprietor announces to his former custom and the travelling public that his accomodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "*McHenry*"), purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all poisonous drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future. GEORGE W. MAUGER.

C. D. ROBBINS & CO.,

IRON MERCHANTS,

Northeast corner of Second and Vine Streets,

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JOSEPH S. DELL,

Manufacturer of and Wholesale Dealer in CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

No. 40 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

GOOD NEWS FOR EVERYBODY.

Owing to the late fall in gold,

EPHRAIM W. ELWELL

has reduced his prices to suit all buyers, either at wholesale or retail. If you want

SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, SYRUPS, SPICES, CRACKERS, CANNED FRUIT, DRIED FRUIT, WOODENWARE, FISH, BEANS, CHEES

OLD BLANDFORD CHURCH.

BY TRYONE POWER.

Thou art crumbling to the dust, old pile!
Thou art hastening to thy fall;
And around thee, in thy loneliness,
Clings the ivy to the wall;
The worshipers are scattered now
Who knelt before thy shrine,
And silence reigns where anthems rose
In days of "Auld Lang Syne."

And sadly sighs the wandering wind,
Where oft, in years gone by,
Prayers rose from many hearts to Him,
The Highest of the High.
The tramp of many a busy foot
That sought thy aisles is o'er,
And many a weary heart around
Is still forevermore.

How doth ambition's hope take wings!
How droops the spirit now!
We hear the distant city's din;
The dead are mute below;
The sun that shone upon their paths
Now gilds their lonely graves,
The zephyrs which once fanned their brows
The grass above them waves.

Oh! could we call the many back
Who've gathered here in vain—
Who've careless roved where we do now,
Who'll never meet again!
How would our very hearts be stirred
To meet the earliest gaze
Of the lovely and the beautiful—
The lights of other days!

AGRICULTURAL.

Management of Poultry.

SOME time time since I promised you I would write you my mode of managing fowls. First I will tell you how I treat the old fowls, and at another time will tell you how I raise chickens.

I keep say ten or twelve hens and one or two cocks, in a run of about one eighth of an acre. My houses are about sixteen feet long by six wide, divided in two—a room for roosting and another for laying. I feed corn, oats, fresh meat, shells, and vegetables; such as onions, potatoes, cabbages, and this time of the year, tomatoes, which I think very good for both laying hens and also chickens. Oats I keep so that my fowls can get at them at any time. The shells I use are a small, soft clam shell; I get them at the sea-shore; a hen will swallow the very largest of them. These I consider convenient, as it saves pounding. The fresh meat I get of the butcher—lights and such—and I use a sausage-cutter for grinding it. I feed meat about three times a week.

With this treatment I get eggs the year round. Of course I keep my houses clean and free from lice. I also have a place where my hens can wallow. This I consider indispensible. I mix one bushel of wood ashes with four of coal, and add one pound of sulphur and about the same of lime. Lice will not stay on hens that wallow in this.

Now a word in regard to the merits of Leghorns and Brahmas. Mr. John S. Ives, of Salem, Massachusetts, says he finds that Leghorns are tender, requiring a warm place in Winter, and a good deal of extra care. Last Winter I kept my Leghorns in a house that was not at all warm; you could see out of any of the cracks; and they laid all Winter. Neither do I find them as tender as he says. I have lost very few this Summer by disease. The Brahmas I like very well; they are a good Winter layer, but do not lay much in Summer with me; they lay a few eggs and then *will set*, and it takes at least four weeks to get them to laying again, while the Leghorn seldom sets—not more than one in ten will set at all.—*Jacob Lockrow, in Country Gentleman.*

Preserving Eggs for Winter Use.

A COUNTRY minister's wife writes to the *Scottish Farmer:* "Every evening I take all the eggs collected during the day, and rub them carefully with butter or the finest and purest lard. Every pore of the shell must be thoroughly filled, otherwise the air cannot be excluded. I have ready a box or tin canister, and plenty of salt. I put a layer of salt in the bottom of the box, and then place in rows my buttered eggs. Go on alternately with layers of eggs and salt until you leave perfect room for the lid closing firmly. The exclusion of air is the great secret of preservation. I have many different sizes of canisters stored in my pantry (on an open shelf), with preserved eggs. Those canisters I get from the baker or grocer for a trifle. My one and a half dozen canisters are three pence each. My largest size contain ten dozen eggs, and cost one shilling. The lid is quite as important as the box. Be sure it is close fitting, otherwise you will be vexed to find the eggs like those one gets in London, very unlike *wise-like* Scotch eggs. Many ladies tell me they have a particular position for placing the eggs, but I find mine are delicious after four months, by merely placing them comfortably, without reference to top or bottom.

To Make Pure Apple Wine.

TAKE good, new cider, fresh from the press; dissolve in it sixty pounds of common brown sugar to each fifteen gallons of wine, and let it settle. Then put these fifteen gallons into a clean barrel, and fill the barrel up with clear cider, to within two gallons of being full; leave the bung out for forty-eight hours, then put the bung in, with a small vent. Let the barrel stand a year—the wine is then fit for use. It needs no racking. The longer it stands the better. We give the above receipt on the principle on which Moses tolerated concubinage. It is so much better to drink wine without poisonous drugs, that costs but twenty or twenty-five cents a gallon, than the vile poisons which cost from three to five dollars a gallon, that we think the change would be an improvement.—*Indus. and Commercial Gazette.*

Baked Beans.

ONE quart of small white beans, picked and washed clean. Pour over them two quarts of boiling water and let them stand over night. In the morning pour off the water, and put the beans into a kettle with three quarts of cold water and a teaspoonful of soda. Boil fifteen minutes, then drain off the water; rinse them in hot water; put them into the dish or kettle to bake; add a cup of maple sugar; a piece of pork as large as desired; cover with hot water, and bake four hours. Just before the beans are dished, dip off all the fat that you possibly can with a spoon.

FOR YOUTHFUL READERS.

The Boy that let the Giant's Child fall into the Well.

THERE was once a giant and a giantess who dwelt in a forest. Round about their habitation there were fruitful fields, so that the giant's cattle were always in good condition, while the people in the neighboring parts had poor and scanty pasture. This vexed them, and they sometimes let their cattle graze on the giant's land; the consequence was, that the giant, who was of an exceedingly fierce and cruel disposition, frequently attacked the herdsmen and slew them.

Not far from the giant's abode, there dwelt a poor woman who had an only son. He was little and weakly, but very cunning and daring. One day the boy requested his mother to make three cheeses. The woman did as he requested. When the cheeses were ready the boy rolled them in the ashes, so that they appeared gray and far from tempting. At this the mother was angry, and chided him for having wasted the bounties of Heaven. But the boy begged her to make herself easy, for she could not know what he had in mind.

Early in the morning the boy went to the forest with his mother's cattle, and drove them on to the giant's land. Here he wandered about without hindrance as long as the sun was up. Toward evening he collected his cattle, and prepared to return home; but in the meanwhile the giant had become aware of his visit, and now came with great strides toward him. The giant was highly incensed, and looked so terrific that the boy, in spite of all his boldness, was not a little frightened.

"What art thou doing here in my pasture?" cried the giant.

The boy answered that he came to find food for his cattle.

The giant said: "Take thyself away this instant, else I will crush thee as I now crush this stone."

Saying this the giant snatched up a large gray stone that was lying on the ground, and squeezed it so that it flew in a thousand shivers.

The boy said: "Thou art very strong, but I am not less so, though I am small of growth."

He then took one of his cheeses and squeezed it so that the water ran out. On seeing this the giant was all astonishment, and thought there must be some deception at the bottom. He, therefore, took up another stone and squeezed it into small fragments; but the boy took another cheese and pressed the water from it as before. This game was played a third time, and the boy pressed the water out of the third cheese.

"Well," said the giant, "I had no idea thou wast so strong. Follow me to my dwelling, and serve me faithfully, and I will give thee three bushels of gold. But if thou dost not please me, I will cut three broad stripes out of thy back.

The boy answered: "These seem to me very fair conditions; but I must now drive my cattle into the town."

So they agreed to meet on the following day, and thus their interview concluded for that time.

On the following day the boy went to the forest and met the giant according to agreement. Thence they proceeded to the giant's abode. But the giant's wife was so large and fierce, that the boy stood in greater fear of her than of the giant himself.

When a short time had elapsed, the giant and his boy went to the forest to cut wood; and the giant said:

"As thou art so strong, thou canst carry my axe."

Now the axe was uncommonly large and heavy, so that the boy could hardly lift it; he, therefore, said:

"It is better that you carry the axe yourself; then I can go first and show the way."

In this the giant acquiesced, and they set out. On reaching the place, the giant stopped by a large tree, and said:

"As thou art so strong, thou canst strike the first blow, and I will strike the second."

"No," answered the boy, "I am not accustomed to fell with so small an axe. You can strike the first stroke, and I will strike the next."

The giant let himself be content with this arrangement, took up the axe, and struck a powerful stroke close at the root; and so effectual was it that the tree fell to the earth with a loud crash. Thus the boy escaped, for that time, giving a proof of his strength.

The tree was now to be carried home, and the giant asked the boy whether he would bear it at the top-end or at the root. The boy said he would bear it at the top.

The giant then lifted the tree upon his shoulder, but the boy cried out that he should carry it more forward. The giant did so, and thus got the whole trunk in equilibrium on his shoulder. The boy then jumped up and hid himself among the boughs of the tree. When they reached home the giant was very tired; but the boy said he thought it quite a light job.

On the following day the giant said he would go out, and that the boy could remain at home and help the giantess to churn. So she brought a churnful of milk, but the churn was so large that the boy could hardly lift the churning-staff. He said, therefore, to the woman:

"Mother, this seems a light sort of job; but I should be glad if you would just show me how to go about it."

The giantess did as he desired, and began to churn, while the boy stood looking on. At this moment the giant's child began to cry, and the crone said:

"Do thou take the young one with thee to the well and wash her clean; I will churn while thou art away."

The boy went, but without in the least hurrying himself; and on reaching the well at which he was to wash the child, who was somewhat less than himself, it so happened that the child rolled into the water and was drowned.

The boy thought this mishap was of no great consequence; but, at the same time, was of opinion that thenceforth it might be as well not to remain with the giant-folk.

When the boy returned the giantess had finished the churning.

"Thou hast staid a long time," said she; "but what hast thou done with the child?"

The boy answered: "As soon as I had washed her she ran into the forest to meet her father."

"Very well," replied the woman, "they will then soon come home together."

Toward evening the giant returned from the forest, and was very tired. The crone, on seeing him approach, called to him:

"Father, what hast thou done with the child?"

The giant answered: "I have seen no child."

The giantess, on hearing this, was frightened, and began to cry and lament. The boy proposed that he and the giant should go to the wood in search of the infant, and they set out accordingly; but after looking in every direction, it is needless to say that they did not find it.

After wandering about for a long time, they came to the boundary of the giant's land. The boy then said:

"Father, I am now not far from home. Give me leave to go to my mother, who expects me. To-morrow I will come again, and help you to search."

The giant answered: "Thou mayst go, as thou hast served me so faithfully; but come back soon."

Saying this he took forth three bushels of gold, which he gave the boy in reward for his services. The boy thanked him, and said that next time he would serve him still better.

The giant and the herd-boy now went different ways. The boy returned to his mother, and gave her all the gold he had earned; so that from that day they were rich and fortunate. But the giant wandered about in the forest seeking his child.

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Late Walter & Kaub,
Importer and Dealer in
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THREADS, SEWING SILKS,
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HURRAH FOR CATAWISSA!
THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS.
Goods to compare with stringency of the money market. Look and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere. Just call at the favorite business stand of
McNINCH & SHUMAN,
and you will be met by the obliging proprietors or their clerks, and shown through their great variety store free of charge, of course. They will give you a fair chance to spend your loose change, they trust much more profitably than it can be spent elsewhere. Their
STOCK OF DRY GOODS
this Spring is much larger in all its varieties than usual. Their
LADIES' DRESS GOODS
are of the nicest styles in market. They have a fine assortment of
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
SUMMER CLOTHS, CASSINETS,
CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,
and numerous articles common to such establishments, besides a general assortment of
HARDWARE, TINWARE, QUEENSWARE,
AND GROCERIES,
all at greatly reduced prices. They wish to conduct their business on the system of
"PAY AS YOU GO,"
and they think they can afford to sell very cheap. They return their thanks for many past favors, and ask the future patronage of their former customers and the public generally.
McNINCH & SHUMAN.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.
From and after October 2, 1865, the trains will leave Rupert as follows:
GOING NORTH.—Elmira Mail at 4 P.M.; Erie Express at 2.48 A.M.
GOING SOUTH.—Philadelphia Mail at 11 A.M.; New York Express at 4 P.M.
GEORGE WEBB, Supt.

THE FLORENCE
SEWING-MACHINES
ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Salesrooms, 630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
While a large number of Machines have been offered to the public, some of which possess points of excellence and acknowledged merit, we have long felt what others have experienced, the necessity of a Machine more perfect in its mechanical structure, combining in the
HIGHEST DEGREE
SIMPLICITY WITH DURABILITY,
and while capable of doing a
GREATER RANGE OF WORK,
one that could be easily understood and comprehended by all.
To supply a Sewing-Machine free from the objections attached to others has been no easy task: for we not only had to surpass other Machines, as they appeared years ago, but also as improved from time to time by more recent experience.
This we boldly claim has been accomplished by the liberal expenditure of capital, and the patient, untiring labor of years; and in presenting our Machine to the public, we shall make strong assertions respecting its merits, which we are prepared to substantiate in every particular.
Discarding the Chain and Loop, or Knit stitches, we adopted the
LOCK STITCH
(alike on both sides of the fabric), which is regarded by the masses as best suited to all kinds of work. But to meet objections sometimes urged against this favorite stitch, we have added the Knot, Double Lock, and Double Knot, either of which is
STRONGER AND MORE ELASTIC
than the Lock; thus enabling the operator to select a stitch
PERFECTLY SUITED
to every grade of fabric, and where necessary, sew seams much stronger than it is possible to do by hand.
THE FLORENCE
makes
FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES
with as much ease as ordinary Machines make one, and with as little machinery.
The result of repeated tests has been all we could desire, and from its first introduction the Florence has gained hosts of friends, and been regarded as a
HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY;
proving that the public fully appreciate the many advantages combined in the Florence Machine, over all others, the Florence must be seen to be fully appreciated.
We claim for the
FLORENCE
the following
ADVANTAGES
over any and all
SEWING-MACHINES IN THE WORLD:
☞ It makes four different stitches, the lock, knot, double-lock, and double-knot, on one and the same machine. Each stitch being alike on both sides of the fabric.
☞ Every Machine has the reversible feed motion, which enables the operator, by simply turning a thumb-screw, to have the work run either to the right or left, to stay any part of the seam, or fasten the ends of seams, without turning the fabric.
☞ Changing the length of stitch, and from one kind of stitch to another, can readily be done while the Machine is in motion.
☞ The needle is easily adjusted, and does not skip stitches.
☞ It is almost noiseless, and can be used where quiet is necessary.
☞ Its motions are all positive; there are no springs to get out of order, and its simplicity enables any one to operate it.
☞ It does not require finer thread on the under than for the upper side, and will sew across the heaviest seam, or from one to more thicknesses of cloth, without change of needle, tension, breaking thread, or skipping stitches.
☞ The Hemmer is easily adjusted, and will turn any width of hem desired.
☞ No other Machine will do so or at a range of work as the Florence.
☞ It will hem, fell, bind, gather, braid, quilt, and gather and sew on a ruffle at the same time. It has no springs to get out of order, and will last a lifetime.
☞ It is fully protected and licensed by Elias Howe, Jr., and our own Letters Patent.
The taking up of the slack-thread is not performed by the irregular contraction of a wire coil or uncertain operation of springs. The precision and accuracy with which the Florence draws the thread into the cloth is unapproached by any Sewing-Machine hitherto offered in the world.
We furnish each Machine with "Barnum's Self-Sewer," which guides the work itself, and is of incalculable value, especially to inexperience operators.
While possessing the above, and many other advantages, the Florence is sold at corresponding prices with other first-class Machines, and a careful examination will fully substantiate all that we have claimed for it, and justify the assertion we now make, that it is the best Sewing-Machine in the world.
We warrant every Machine to be all that we claim for it, and to give entire satisfaction, and will give a written warranty, if required.
Liberal arrangements made with those who buy to sell again. Further information may be had by inclosing stamps to the General Office of the Florence Sewing-Machine Company, 630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
PRICES OF MACHINES.
No. 1, Plain.—This Machine makes the lock and knot stitches, and has the reversible feed. $65
No. 2, Florence.—Gold-ornamented Machine, with drawer, and light cover, without lock; makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed. $75
No. 3.—Silver-plated Machine, ornamented; table oil-finished walnut, with heavy half-case, lock and drawer; makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed. $81
No. 4.—Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed.
Polished mahogany table $86
Polished Rosewood Table 92
No. 5.—Walnut table, in oil 92
Mahogany table, in oil 96
Rosewood table, in oil 105
No. 6.—Walnut, oil finished 111
Mahogany table 125
Rosewood table 150
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GREAT PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE
to the
NORTH AND WEST.
FOUR DAILY TRAINS.
ON AND AFTER MARCH 12, 1866, trains will leave as follows:

	Leave Wash'n.	Leave Balto.
Express Mail	6.20 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Fast Line	7.30 A.M.	12.10 P.M.
Pittsburg and Erie Ex	3.40 P.M.	7.20 P.M.
Pittsburg and Elmira Ex	7.40 P.M.	12.45 P.M.

TWO TRAINS ON SUNDAY,
(Connecting at Baltimore,)
Leave Washington at 2.35 and 7.40 P.M.
SLEEPING CARS ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.
LOW FARE AND QUICK TIME.
Cars run through from Baltimore to Pittsburg, Erie, or Elmira without change.
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PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the northern and northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, of Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the
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Time of Passenger Trains at Northumberland:
LEAVE EASTWARD.—Erie Mail Train, 12.55 P.M.; Erie Express Train, 8.25 A.M.; Elmira Mail Train, 10.25 A.M.
LEAVE WESTWARD.—Erie Mail Train, 5 A.M.; Erie Express Train, 7.11 P.M.; Elmira Mail Train, 4.35 P.M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.
NEW YORK CONNECTION.—Leave New York at 9 A.M., arrive at Erie at 9.45 A.M.; Leave Erie at 4.55 P.M., arrive at New York at 3.30 P.M.
Elegant sleeping cars on all night trains.
For information respecting passenger business apply at the corner of Thirtieth and Market Streets, Philadelphia; and for freight business of the Company's agents.
S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner of Twelfth and Market Street, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N.C.R.R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
H. W. GWINNER,
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
A. L. TYLER,
General Superintendent, Williamsport.
March 22, 1866.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD.
On and after March 11, 1866, Passenger Trains will run as follows:
SOUTHWARD.—Leave Scranton at 4.40 P.M. and 5.50 A.M.; Kingston at 6 P.M. and 6.55 A.M.; Bloomsburg at 8.20 P.M. and 9.20 A.M. Arrive at Northumberland at 9.50 P.M. and 10.35 A.M.
NORTHWARD.—Leave Northumberland at 7 A.M. and 5 P.M.; Bloomsburg at 8.25 A.M. and 6.25 P.M.; Scranton at 11.55 A.M. and 9 P.M. Arrive at Scranton at 12.40 A.M. and 10.15 P.M.
H. A. FONDA, Supt.
Kingston, March 15, 1866.

THE AMERICAN HAY KNIFE AND FORK.—We the undersigned citizens of Columbia County witnessed the trial of hay forks on the farm of Mr. Pursel, in Hemlock Township, on Monday, May 7, 1866, between the American Hay Knife and Fork manufactured by SLIFER, WALLS, SHRINER & CO., of Lewisburg, Pa., and the Rundel's Patent Hay Hook. The American Fork lifted more hay in one draught than the Rundel in three. We are satisfied it will take as much hay into the mow as two good horses can draw. We also saw it cutting hay, and think it cannot be beat as a hay knife, and cheerfully recommend it as the best hay fork and knife we have ever seen.
C. BITTENBENDER, W. B. KOONS, JOHN DEITERICK, H. DIEFENDERFER, MICHAEL HELLER, JOHN DOAR, DANIEL SOYER, SYLVESTER PURSEL, JOHN WOLF.
They also manufacture the celebrated Buckeye Reaper and Mower, and other agricultural implements.

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HEATERS, RANGES, AND STOVES,
Wholesale and Retail.
PATENT ANTI-DUST COOKING STOVE,
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for heating two or more rooms,
PARLOR, COOKING, LAUNDRY, HEATING,
and every variety of STOVES,
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WHOLESALE TOBACCO DEALERS,
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five doors below Race.
Factories, Nos. 221 and 223 Quarry Street,
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J. H. LONGSTRETH,
PAPER-HANGING WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

THE GALAXY,
A FORTNIGHTLY ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.
THE GALAXY is published fortnightly, on the first and fifteenth of each month, and has the advantage of coming to the reader intermediately between the monthlies and the weeklies.
With the second number the Magazine was enlarged by sixteen pages, making it to contain ninety-six pages of matter.
ITS CONTRIBUTORS.
THE GALAXY will be an original American Magazine of the highest class. Arrangements have accordingly been made for regular contributions from the best known and most meritorious writers in the country; and moreover, the Editor will always seek to elicit and encourage contributions from new authors of real ability or decided genius. The articles in THE GALAXY will be signed with the names of their authors, who will be allowed a wide freedom in the expression of opinions.
The first and second numbers of THE GALAXY, for May first and fifteenth, 1866, contain contributions from John Esten Cooke, Frances Power Cobbe, Rose Terry, George Alfred Townsend, Caroline T. Stevenson, the Author of "Ernest Linwood," Professor Pierre Blot, Dr. W. H. Prescott, Professor Silliman, S. Conant, General Cluseret, and others. "The Claverings," by Anthony Trollope, and "Adele Lovell," by Mrs. Edwards, were commenced in the first number of THE GALAXY, and will continue to be published serially simultaneously with their appearance in England. The [illegible] of the Magazine containing these stories may always be obtained at the news depot or from the proprietors.
PROFESSOR BLOT ON COOKERY.
In the second number of THE GALAXY was commenced a series of articles on Cookery, by Professor Pierre Blot, the well-known teacher of the art. These articles will be made of great practical value to every family. Besides many ingenious directions of essential importance, they will contain receipts and practical suggestions which must secure for them thousands of readers.
TERMS.
The price of THE GALAXY is 25 cents a number; $5 for the year of twenty-four numbers; $3 for six months—twelve numbers. The volumes for the year will include 2,300 octavo pages, illustrated by twenty-five or more full-page engravings, printed on tinted paper; besides innumerable smaller illustrations, scattered through the text. THE GALAXY may be ordered at the rate of twenty-five cents a number for any length of time desired.
Specimen copies will be sent on receipt of 25 cents. Address
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TERMS,
One copy one year $4 00
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And an extra copy will be allowed for every club of five subscribers, at $4 00 each, or six copies for $20 00. Payment invariably in advance.
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Cloth Binding $7 00 per Volume.
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Each Volume contains the Numbers for One Year.
TERMS TO ADVERTISERS.—One dollar and fifty cents per line for inside, two dollars per line for outside Advertisements, each insertion.
HARPER & BROTHER, Publishers.

READING RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
April 23, 1866.
Great Trunk Line from the North and Northwest for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton &c., &c.
Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: At 3, 7.30, and 9.05 A.M., and 2 and 8.30 P.M., connecting with similar trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 8 and 10 A.M., and 2.50 and 10.55 P.M. Sleeping Cars accompany the 3 A.M. and 8.30 P.M. trains, without change.
Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown, and Philadelphia at 7.30 A.M., and 2 and 8.30 P.M., stopping at Lebanon and principal Way Stations. The 8.30 P.M. train making no close connection for Pottsville or Philadelphia. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven, and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 1.15 P.M.
Returning, leave New York at 9 A.M., 12 M., and 5.30 P.M.; Philadelphia at 8 A.M. and 3.30 P.M.; Reading at 6.30 A.M. and 12.45 P.M.; Ashland at 8 and 11.15 A.M., and 1.30 P.M.; Tamaqua at 9.45 A.M. and 1 and 8.55 P.M.
Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, at 7 A.M.
Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6 A.M., returning from Philadelphia at 5 P.M.
On Sundays leave New York at 5.30 P.M.; Philadelphia at 8 A.M. and 3.15 P.M.; Reading at 12.45 P.M., running only to Reading; Pottsville at 8 A.M.; Tamaqua at 7.30 A.M.; Harrisburg at 9.05 A.M.; and Reading at 1.30 A.M. for Harrisburg, and 10.55 A.M. for New York, and 4.25 P.M. for Philadelphia.
Commutation, Mileage, Season, Excursion, and School Tickets at reduced rates to and from all points.
Baggage checked through. Eighty pounds of baggage allowed each passenger.
G. A. NICOLLS, Gen. Supt.
Reading, Pa., April 23, 1866.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.
THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, by general consent, stands at the head of American magazines. It numbers among its contributors the best current writers of the day, both in Prose and Poetry, and its pages have always reflected what is best in American Literature. It has compiled a circulation never before gained by any American magazine of this class, and it has, by the long period of its existence and the worth of its contributors, become firmly fixed in public esteem.
The following are among the most prominent regular contributors:
H. W. LONGFELLOW,
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BAYARD TAYLOR,
HARRIET B. STOWE,
GAIL HAMILTON,
E. P. WHIPPLE.
TERMS: Single subscriptions, four dollars per year.
CLUB RATES.—Two copies for seven dollars; five copies for sixteen dollars; ten copies for thirty dollars; and each additional copy three dollars. For every club of twenty subscribers an extra copy will be furnished gratis, or twenty-one copies for sixty dollars.
POSTAGE.—The postage on the ATLANTIC is twenty-four cents per year, and must in all cases be paid at the office where it is received.
SPECIMEN COPIES of the ATLANTIC MONTHLY will be sent on receipt of twenty-five cents.
The ATLANTIC MONTHLY and our YOUNG FOLKS will be furnished together at five dollars per year.
Special inducements are offered to teachers and postmasters to procure subscribers to our periodicals. Agents wanted throughout the country. Address TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
124 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.
We respectfully invite attention to the following note from the able and popular Deputy State Superintendent of Schools for Pennsylvania:
Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston, Mass.:
GENTLEMEN,—Permit me to congratulate you on the marked success of "Our Young Folks." From the issue of the first number I have watched with much solicitude its tone and character, well knowing the immense influence, for good or for evil, it would be likely to exert. Judging by the tone which has prevailed in much of our juvenile literature, both religious and secular, I feared that its contributors might lack that young heartiness which can alone speak to the child nature, or that the faith and [illegible] of youth might be tampered with and displaced by fancy for the vices and deceits of manhood. Happily my fears have proved groundless, and the whole community have to thank you for producing a magazine so well adapted to the object which it is intended, and so elevating and refining in its influences. SAMUEL P. BATES,
Deputy State Superintendent Schools, Pa.
TERMS OF OUR YOUNG FOLKS: $2 a year, in advance; three copies, $5; five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; and each additional copy $1.50. Twenty copies, $30, and a copy gratis to the person procuring the club.
Special inducements are offered to teachers and others. Special copy and circular sent to persons who wish to procure subscribers, for 3 cents. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
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